

ing in China

charged in the West. Among other things, this meant paying \$100 a day for some extras in a country where wage rates rarely exceed \$1.50 a day. It also led to some stiff "compensation" payments when the Chinese judged that economic rhythms had disrupted normal life. De Laurentis, for instance, the periodic interruptions of film traffic on the Pearl River.

A plan to run the film's title sequence over shots of the riverfront by the Chinese waterfront was because of the implication that men like Jardine had accomplished great things. A scene that would have shown Chinese boats after setting fire to opium warehouses was similarly struck. Bedroom scenes had to be filmed in Macao.

To de Laurentis, the changes amounted to censoring, albeit of a largely trivial kind. She considered that the contract provided for a film to be "historically accurate and not unfriendly to the people of China," and that despite this "we never demanded changes."

De Laurentis estimated additional costs forced on the production by the Chinese at \$1 million to \$1.5 million, but even this was disputed. Jennings said the cost would have been normal for Hollywood films of the time, and pointed out that the crew had gone only one day beyond its original schedule. In any case, the attorney was sufficiently worrying for de Laurentis to spend long hours on the telephone with her father.

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Indonesians greeted President and Mrs. Reagan as they arrived Tuesday in Indonesia. They were accompanied by President Suharto of Indonesia and his wife, Hartinah.

Indonesia Welcomes Reagans but Expels Three Journalists

White House officials said the deportation of the journalists highlighted the more troublesome aspects of the 20-year authoritarian reign of President Suharto. The two Australians, Jim Middleton and Richard Palfreyman, are based in Washington and work for the Australian Broadcasting Corp. Indonesian customs and security officials took them into custody over the protests of Edward P. Djerejian, a deputy White House press secretary.

Indonesia Says Soviet Threats 'No Threat to Us'

ASEAN officials say both Indonesia and Malaysia are concerned that Washington is placing too much reliance on use of force and the rhetoric of confrontation, and that this is distracting attention from more urgent economic problems threatening to undermine the stability of ASEAN countries. Mr. Mochtar's comments appeared to be a significant setback for Mr. Reagan, who warned shortly before arriving in Bali of the dangers posed to the region by "Soviet expansionism."

Soviet Asks Help in 'Disaster'; A Nuclear Meltdown Is Feared

Poland Takes Steps to Fight Radiation

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — The Polish government, acknowledging that fallout from a damaged Soviet nuclear reactor poses a potential hazard to human health, said Tuesday that it would issue medication to children in affected areas to protect against radioactive iodine.



Workers in a reactor room at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 1982.

Population Near Kiev Is Evacuated

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, admitting that a "disaster" had occurred at its Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine north of Kiev, said that the population of the area had been evacuated. The government also appealed to the West for help in containing a fire at the site.

ON PAGE 2

The Soviet Union has given high priority to the development of nuclear power.

The worst accidents in the history of the growth of the atomic energy industry.

The official was in the United States to mark the resumption of commercial air service to the Soviet Union. He quoted "official sources" for his information and added, "The rumors are a little exaggerated. It's not a catastrophe but it is an accident."

A Kiev resident with contacts in rescue organizations who was reached by telephone by United Press International said that the death toll may have reached 2,000. Foreign journalists were barred from the region and the report could not be confirmed.

The official announcement followed reports from Moscow to West Germany and Sweden for help in containing a fire after what most experts say was a meltdown of the reactor's core.

In Washington, U.S. sources cited by UPI said that intelligence agencies had concluded that a chemical explosion Saturday caused a meltdown of the reactor that contaminated an area within 10 miles of the plant.

They said the building housing the nuclear reactor "clearly was still on fire" Tuesday morning and that an adjacent building housing another reactor was in danger.

"The roof was blown away, the walls were crumpled and it was clearly still on fire," one source said of the facility.

West German and Swedish officials said advice and help was being sought from industry and scientific organizations, in the form of technical equipment, trained personnel, and methods of handling nuclear reactor fires and dealing with intense radioactive contamination.

The official Soviet statement, read on television and issued by Tass, said that the population of the area had been evacuated.

Deaver Case Revives Ethics Issue

110 Reagan Aides Have Been Accused of Impropriety

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The case of Michael K. Deaver has again raised questions about the ethical standards of senior officials in the Reagan administration.

The former White House deputy chief of staff has become embroiled in controversy over his multi-million-dollar Washington consulting business and allegations that he has violated conflict-of-interest laws.

Every U.S. administration has had its embarrassments and scandals: Dwight D. Eisenhower had Sherman Adams and his vicuña coat; Lyndon B. Johnson had Bobby Baker and his tax problems; Richard M. Nixon had Spiro T. Agnew, and Jimmy Carter had Bert Lance and his own brother, Billy.

But in the Reagan administration's case, the number of high-level figures who have gotten into some kind of trouble appears to be without precedent.

A review of past investigations and press accounts found that 110 senior administration officials have been accused of unethical or illegal conduct since January 1981.

The sheer number of cases led to an attempt by the Democrats in 1984 to create an issue that they called "the slooze factor," but their efforts had no apparent political impact. Recent revelations about Mr. Deaver and other officials, however, have again focused public attention on ethics in government.

Dozens of senior Reagan administration officials have been forced to resign or withdraw their nominations. Many have been accused of questionable behavior ranging from improper use of government resources to failing to fully disclose their finances, but were cleared of intentional wrongdoing by internal inquiries.

The Justice Department has occasionally criticized the conduct of some officials, but generally has declined to prosecute on grounds that the cases have insufficient evidence or insufficient importance.

Some, like Paul Thayer, a former deputy defense secretary convicted of obstruction of justice, and Rita M. Lavelle, former head of the federal program to clean up toxic waste, have gone to jail.

Others, like Anne M. Burford, former head of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Louis O. Giulfrida, former director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, resigned under fire.

The resignation of Donald J. Devine, former director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the nomination of Leslie Lenkowsky for the deputy directorship of the U.S. Information Agency, were withdrawn or rejected.

Others, like Mr. Deaver, William

Francis H.C. Crick

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'We Dream to Forget,' Expert Says

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Dreaming is unlearning, the Nobel laureate Francis H.C. Crick has told the National Academy of Sciences.

Explaining a theory about dreams that is gaining popularity, Dr. Crick said Monday that recent experiments with simple networks, such as electrical grids in which each wire is linked to the others, can demonstrate the mechanics and the purpose of dreaming.

Dr. Crick, who shared a Nobel Prize for medicine in 1962 for deciphering the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid, now works on the biology and mathematics of brain function at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California.

He told the academy that the brain can be understood only in terms of what groups of neurons can do together, as "neural nets" in his phrase.

Suharto's Family and Associates Criticized Over Business Deals

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service
JAKARTA — With the oil-based Indonesian economy under pressure from a sharp drop in world crude prices, criticism appears to be mounting against the business dealings of relatives and associates of President Suharto.

Complaints about the business dealings threaten to undermine the record of development and stability that Mr. Suharto has built up during his 20-year leadership, according to Indonesian sources who support his government.

According to Indonesian documents, published studies and interviews with leading Indonesian businessmen and bankers, Mr. Suharto's family and associates have amassed extensive business holdings that have benefited from connections with the government.

Their enterprises have received easy access to credit, lucrative government contracts, concessions, trading monopolies, exclusive licensing arrangements and other official favors, the sources say.

For years, Indonesians have criticized the business activities of Mr. Suharto's wife, Hartinah. Recently, criticism has shifted to his children.

The issue fuels racial tensions between indigenous Indonesians and the Chinese immigrant minority, which dominates the economy. Chinese financiers have long provided the business acumen for partnerships with well-connected Indonesians.

But these relationships appear to be increasingly resented, especially by Moslem fundamentalist opponents of Mr. Suharto.

The subject of business dealings and corruption is a sensitive one. A crisis in Indonesian-Australian relations was provoked early this month by articles in the Sydney Morning Herald, which estimated the wealth accumulated by the Suharto family and associates at \$2 billion to \$3 billion.

The Suharto government canceled a visit to Canberra by Jusuf Habibie, Indonesia's research and technology minister, barred Australian journalists from Indonesia and organized a demonstration in front of the Australian Embassy featuring placards calling on Canberra to "harness your press."

Mr. Habibie said, "There are a lot of wealthy people in Indonesia, not only Mr. Suharto." He criticized comparisons between the Suhartos and the Philippines' deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and his wife, Imelda.

Indonesia's information minister, Hartono, said the articles were based on "pure fabrications," but the government has not addressed specifics in the articles.

Not even all supporters of the Suharto government shared this view that the stories were an insult to the Indonesian people.

"I hope this kind of criticism has some restraining effect," said a leading member of the business community. "Suharto should know that all this in time could

turned up evidence of mismanagement, corruption and vast overextension by borrowing, but the head of Pertamina, General Ibnu Sutowo, a close friend of Suharto, was "dismissed with honor" and allowed to preside over his own business empire.

Another crackdown came a year ago when, after intense debate, the government signed a three-year deal with a Swiss company to take over the customs service, which had a reputation as a graft-ridden sinecure for military men. "In essence, Suharto admitted that he couldn't control his customs because it was so corrupt," a diplomat said.

Mr. Suharto's brothers, in-laws and other relatives, old army friends and a Chinese businessman, Liem Sioe Liong, also appear in public records as shareholders of enterprises from banks and hotels to flour mills and cement factories.

The records do not indicate if Mr. Suharto has benefited directly from these enterprises. But some businessmen feel that as long as close relatives such as his wife and children are among the known beneficiaries, the question is academic.

The business group of the Suharto family is commonly known as the Candana Group, named after street in Jakarta where Suharto has lived since the early 1960s, when he was an army general.

The Candana Group largely consists of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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To Our Readers
In observance of Europe's May 1 holiday, there will be no editions of the International Herald Tribune tomorrow. Publication resumes Friday.

Soviet Asks West's Aid; Core Meltdown Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

a Soviet nuclear power plant in more than 30 years," Radio Moscow said, upgrading the report from "accident" and apparently referring to a disaster in the Ural mountains in 1957.

"Drastic measures are being carried out to guarantee the power reactor's reliability and safety," the radio said. "Nevertheless, our observers point out, this accident and others at nuclear power stations in the West show that nuclear power, even when used for peaceful purposes, can be dangerous."

The power station at Chernobyl, 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of Kiev in the Ukraine, uses reactor units of the type RBMK-1000. Uranium fuel rods are housed in a block of graphite that controls the speed of the nuclear reaction, which in turn generates steam to drive turbines.

Graphite-block reactors have been largely abandoned in the West as insecure.

"It is clear what happened," said Frigyes Reich, an engineer at the Swedish Nuclear Inspection Board. "The nuclear plant's graphite moderator is burning and the reactor core has melted, in part or even completely."

A Bonn-based foreign nuclear expert said that a graphite fire would be extremely difficult to extinguish.

"What you have is basically neat carbon burning in a self-sustaining combustion," he said. "It is extremely hot and water would probably not put it out."

There was also a danger that applications of water would produce huge clouds of radioactive steam, he said.

The Kiev resident contacted by United Press International said that 10,000 to 15,000 people had been evacuated from Prip'yat, where plant workers live.

"Eighty people died immediately and some 2,000 people died on the way to hospitals," the resident said. "The whole October Hospital in Kiev is packed with people who suffer from radiation sickness."

It was not possible to confirm the Kiev woman's reports.

"The people were not buried in ordinary cemeteries but in the village of Pirogov, where radioactive wastes are usually buried," she said. "It so horrible and sad, the whole city is discussing it. Every thing possible is being done to help the people."

Kiev is the Soviet Union's third largest city with 2.3 million people.

A Western diplomat in Moscow said that it was impossible to assess the report of 2,000 people dead, but said "the figure is in the ballpark of rumors coming from the Ukraine."

Cable News Network reported from Moscow that people interviewed by telephone about the affected area said that life appeared to be normal and that preparations for May Day celebrations were continuing.

A West German Embassy spokesman said that West German technicians working in Kiev were told that a 30-kilometer security zone had been placed around the four-reactor power station, but no other measures were specified.

The Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, British and French embassies said the Foreign Ministry had declined to give details but added that officials had reassured them that their nationals in Kiev were safe. About 200 Western students, teachers and technicians are in Kiev, as well as tourists.

The Chernobyl fire appeared to be the same kind of accident that occurred in Britain in 1957 when the graphite in the atomic pile at the Windscale experimental reactor caught fire and ignited the radioactive fuel rods.

The fire at Windscale was the worst accident in the West's nuclear history.

Britain said Tuesday that it was ready to help but that a request had been made by the Russians.

In Bali, Indonesia, Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff traveling with President Ronald Reagan on his Asian tour, said that the United States "could be helpful and would be if asked" but that so far there had been no such request from Moscow.

(UPI, Reuters, AP, NYT)



The Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania, where a partial fuel meltdown occurred.

Nuclear Accidents: Where and Why

NEW YORK — These incidents were among the significant accidents in the history of nuclear power:

Oct. 7, 1957 — A fire in the Windscale plutonium production reactor north of Liverpool, England, spread radioactive material throughout the countryside. In 1983, the British government said 39 people had probably died of cancer as a result.

1957 — A chemical explosion in Kashi, U.S.S.R., in tanks containing nuclear waste from a weapons program spread radioactive material over an area of about 20 square miles (about 50 square kilometers) in the Urals, forcing a major evacuation. No casualty figures were ever released.

Jan. 3, 1961 — An experimental reactor went out of control at a U.S. installation in Idaho Falls, killing three technicians, one of them impaled by a reactor control rod. Some investigators later suggested the accident was sabotage resulting from a lover's triangle.

Oct. 5, 1966 — The core of the Enrico Fermi experimental

breeder reactor near Detroit partly melted when a sodium cooling system malfunctioned. No injuries occurred.

Jan. 21, 1969 — A coolant malfunction from an experimental underground reactor at Lucens Vad, Switzerland, resulted in the release of a large amount of radiation into a cavern, which was then sealed. There were no injuries.

Oct. 17, 1969 — A fuel-loading error caused a partial meltdown at a gas-cooled power reactor in Saint-Laurent, France. No injuries and a minuscule amount of radioactive material was released to the outside.

1974 — A steam-line explosion was reported in a breeder plant at Shevchenko, U.S.S.R., on the northeast shore of the Caspian Sea. Apparently no radioactive material was released.

March 22, 1975 — A technician checking for air leaks with a lit candle caused a \$100-million fire at the Browns Ferry reactor in Decatur, Alabama. The fire burned out electrical controls, lowering the cooling water to dangerous levels. No radioactive material was released.

March 28, 1979 — A series of human and equipment failures caused a significant meltdown of nuclear fuel at Three Mile Island outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Official studies have said the increased health risks were minuscule. The reactor is still being decontaminated.

Aug. 7, 1979 — A release of highly enriched uranium from a top-secret nuclear fuel plant near Erwin, Tennessee, contaminated about 1,000 people with up to five times as much radiation as they would normally receive in a year.

April 25, 1981 — Officials said as many as 45 workers had been exposed to radioactivity during previous repairs of a problem-ridden plant at Tsuruga, Japan.

Sept. 23, 1983 — An accident attributed to human error at the RA-2 research reactor in Constituyentes, near Buenos Aires, claimed the life of a technician.

Jan. 6, 1986 — An overfilled cylinder of nuclear material burst after being improperly heated at a Kerr-McGee plant at Gore, Oklahoma. One worker died and 100 were injured.

Soviet Speeded Nuclear Growth

Generating Capacity Is Behind That of U.S. and France

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The development of nuclear power has been given a high priority in the Soviet Union, and generating capacity has been put into service as fast as the building of reactors and the long lead times for construction allow.

At the end of last year, the Soviet Union had a generating capacity of 28,000 megawatts installed in civilian nuclear utilities, and nuclear power generation last year was 170 billion kilowatt-hours, or 11 percent of the nation's output. This placed the Soviet Union in third place among countries with nuclear-generated electricity, behind the United States and France.

The 12th Soviet five-year plan, which began this year, continues to provide for more nuclear plants. Over the five-year period, 41,000 megawatts is to be added. If fulfilled, the plan would raise nuclear generation to 390 billion kilowatt-hours by 1990, which would be 20 percent of the projected output.

space requirements and higher construction costs.

Early Soviet reactors were not enclosed in containment vessels, the large dome-shaped structures intended to confine radioactive leaks. The first vessel was built for a pressurized water reactor, the No. 5 unit of the Novovoronezhskiy plant, in 1980. It is not known whether it had a dome.

However, Soviet planners have been confident enough about safety to start building nuclear heating stations for large cities with central steam heat. Since steam cannot be transmitted over long distances, such plants must be in the suburbs of the cities they serve. The first such stations are being built in Gorky and Voronezh.

Soviet nuclear power development has been consistently behind

schedule. In the 11th five-year plan, 1981-85, 22,000 megawatts new nuclear capacity was to be installed, but only 17,000 megawatts actually came on line.

Hopes for an early surge in new reactors were set back in 1979 when a huge reactor-vent plant known as Atomatom, a Russian acronym for atomic assembly, turned out to have been too close to a reservoir, causing the plant's foundations to be undermined. The management of the clear power industry was revamped, and Genadii N. Posni who had been chairman of a State Committee of Civil Construction, was dismissed in July 1983, a resulting scandal.

One of the functions of the Chernobyl station is to supply electricity to Eastern Europe, which consumes about 20 billion kilowatt-hours of Soviet power a year.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sikh Separatists Proclaim a Nation

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Sikh separatists announced Tuesday they had formed the nation of Khalistan from their most revered shrine, the Golden Temple, and called for foreign recognition.

The declaration, a gesture of defiance rather than a threat to India's unity, did not spell out the boundaries of Khalistan, or Land of the Pure except in say the flag would fly over New Delhi. It coincided with a extremist offensive in Punjab in which two persons were killed Tuesday following attacks Monday that left three dead, including a politician from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

There was no immediate indication whether Mr. Gandhi would take the action seriously and prosecute the radicals for sedition. The Pzz Trust of India said, however, that after the declaration security forces were reinforced outside the temple and began searching people visiting the shrine.

Angolan Rebels Receive U.S. Aid

MUNHONGO, Angola (AP) — Rebels in Angola have begun to receive U.S. military aid for the first time in a decade, according to Jonas Savimbi, the rebel leader.

Mr. Savimbi said his forces, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, were expecting a major offensive soon by the Soviet-backed Angolan Army.

He said American aid, including trucks, uniforms and medicine, started arriving April 18. He declined to confirm that he had received Stinger ground-to-air missiles, the advanced anti-aircraft weapon reportedly received by him during his February trip to Washington. But he said, "If the offensive starts in May, I will be in a better position to face" government aircraft.

Kabul Says Karmal Is Ill and in Soviet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghan officials say President Babrik Karmal was absent from the Revolution Day parade Sunday in Kabul because he is in the Soviet Union for medical treatment, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The envoys, quoting reports from Kabul, said they had no information about Mr. Karmal's illness, which the Afghan officials acknowledged for the first time since he left March 30. The officials said the treatment was taking longer than expected, according to the envoys. Mr. Karmal, 57, was rumored to be suffering from a lung ailment or possibly leukemia.

Soviet representatives were absent from the parade; the diplomats said three possible successors to Mr. Karmal were on the podium: Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshnamud; the security chief, Najibullah, and the central committee secretary, Noor Ahmad Noor. But only the defense minister, Major General Nazar Mohammed, addressed the parade.

Norway's Leader Threatens to Quit

OSLO (HT) — Norway's Conservative-led coalition government, struggling to enact austerity measures to counteract a drop in oil income, was threatened Tuesday evening with collapse.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch indicated he would resign if the government lost a parliamentary vote on a proposed increase in the gasoline tax and cuts in food subsidies. The vote was expected late Tuesday, and the government appeared headed for defeat, unless there was a last-minute compromise.

A resignation by the cabinet of Mr. Willoch, a member of the Conservative Party, probably would give the Labor Party a chance to form a government, though the Conservative Party might be asked by King Olav V to try again. Labor is led by Gro Harlem Brundtland, a former prime minister.

For the Record

U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have held a second round of talks aimed at speeding progress toward outlawing chemical weapons, the U.S. diplomatic mission in Geneva said Tuesday.

A dynamite blast in Santiago demolished a wall next door to the U.S. ambassador's residence early Tuesday, cracking two windows and injuring a neighbor.

Residents of two districts in Chicago went to the polls Tuesday to vote in run-off elections that Mayor Harold Washington hopes will give him his first City Council majority.

Dreams: A Way to Forget

(Continued from Page 1)

come overloaded. Normally, an array of neurons learns "facts" by learning firing patterns that can be recalled as needed.

But each neuron can be associated with different memories and can trigger connections between one memory and another. The associations can proliferate and create hybrid memories, or fantasies and dreams. They are mixes of elements from real memories, Dr. Crick said.

The memories made during a day need to be separated from spurious associations, the mixing up of bits and pieces from different memories.

Dreaming achieves this separation, Dr. Crick said. He said the events of the day — and virtually all dreams, comprise material brought up from the day's memory activity — are replayed many times, and during the replaying, the legitimate memories are strengthened while the random associations are weakened.

Dr. Crick calls it "reverse learning." He said he has two slogans to characterize the idea: "We dream in order to forget" and, slightly more accurately, "We dream in order to reduce fantasies and obsession," which he says are mixed, hallucinatory types of recall.

His theory, one of several now being offered to explain dreaming, is undoubtedly too simple to be completely valid, he said, but he suggested it as a starting point.

Poland, Citing Fallout Hazard, Moves to Counter Radiation

(Continued from Page 1)

infants and children are to be given a one-time treatment to protect against iodine-131.

Radiation in Scandinavia Falls
Radioactivity levels in the Nordic countries rose to as much as six times above normal Sunday, but were declining Tuesday, the Associated Press reported Tuesday from Stockholm.

Swedish weather experts said

wind shifts were taking any further radiation into Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Officials said the radioactivity posed no health danger to Nordic countries.

Bengt Pettersson of the Nuclear Inspection Board in Sweden said at a news conference that the concentration and composition of radioactive fallout measured in Scandinavia indicated a core meltdown, one of the most dangerous acci-

dents possible in a nuclear power plant.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark, the first Nordic leader to criticize Soviet handling of the accident publicly, said it was "totally insufficient" that the Soviet Union had not warned that the radioactivity would be drifting to Scandinavia.

The Danish, Swedish and Norwegian ambassadors were reported to have visited to the Soviet For-

ign Ministry in Moscow to demand a verbal explanation.

Finland, which has a sensitive political relationship to its neighbor the Soviet Union, appeared Tuesday to be reacting with more restraint than other Nordic countries, although it received most of the drifting radiation.

It said it was setting up a ministerial committee but it disclosed no effort to seek an explanation from the Soviets.

Swedish officials said 25 radioactivity measuring stations around Sweden showed increased radiation levels Sunday, but the instruments were not checked over the weekend and the changes not discovered until Monday.

Swedish newspapers on Tuesday criticized what they called the lack of emergency preparedness around Sweden's four nuclear plants.

The high radiation levels were first discovered outside the country's Forsmark plant on Sweden's east coast, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Stockholm.

What Happens In a Meltdown

NEW YORK — A meltdown, one of the worst possible nuclear reactor accidents, occurs when the core heat rises faster than it can be carried away, possibly boiling off radioactive fuel into the atmosphere.

As the core temperature rises from its normal 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,088 degrees Celsius) to 4,000 to 5,000 degrees it can melt elements of the reactor building. As the temperature continues to climb, the radioactive core of the reactor can itself melt.

The superheated fuel could melt down through any containment, vaporizing water and sending radioactive steam into the atmosphere.

Bonn Official Minimizes Risk

West Germany's technology minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, said in a television interview Tuesday: "There are no grounds to worry about a health hazard to the West German population should the winds, as forecast, shift direction toward West Germany." The International Herald Tribune reported from Frankfurt.

"Measurements of radioactivity taken in Scandinavia were well below the human risk level," he said.

He added that West Germany was carefully monitoring for above-average levels of radiation.

The interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said: "No unusual concentration of radioactivity has been detected over West Germany, as yet."

Israel Holds Group In Briton's Death

JERUSALEM — Israeli police have arrested a group of Palestinian guerrillas who have confessed to killing an English tourist here Sunday, security sources said Tuesday.

They said the suspects belonged to a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization faction led by Abu Musa, but declined to say how many arrests were made.

The sources said the suspects admitted shooting Paul Appleby, 28, of Bristol, England, outside East Jerusalem's Garden Tomb, which some revere as the burial place of Christ. The group also said they had killed an Israeli businessman an April 14.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Personnel Figures

Stable Growth

Government statistics show a steady increase in the number of federal employees...

Check Volume

The volume of checks processed in the United States is expected to reach a new peak...

Debt Reached

The federal debt reached a new peak in 1985, with the total amount exceeding \$300 billion...



FEELING BOXED IN — Michael Ramstrom of Oakland, California, in his 8-by-12-foot home, made out two packing crates. Mr. Ramstrom said he rented out his house and moved into the boxes in his backyard to clear up debts from a custody dispute over his daughter.

Jack Lemmon, while appearing in Washington, D.C., in a revival of Eugene O'Neill's 'Long Day's Journey into Night'...

Shorter Taken

New York subway and bus tokens, at \$1 each, are now magnified in an effort to discourage the use of cash...

Miami's Metro

Miami's Metro opened this month, a \$148-million, 1.9-mile (3-kilometer) elevated track that loops through downtown...

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Dole Says Congress Might Not Write Budget in Time

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — Congress has become so enmeshed in political maneuvering that it might not be able to produce a budget this year...

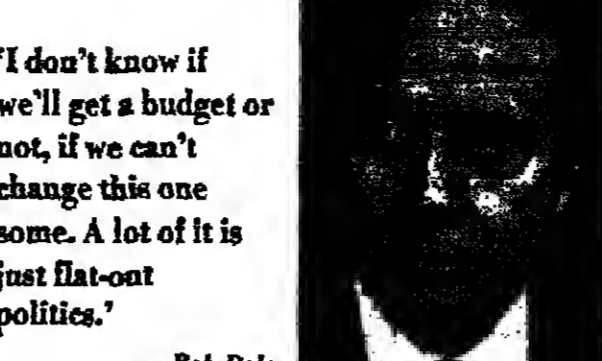
Mr. Dole, who is openly unhappy with the spending plan being debated on the Senate floor...

The majority leader said that no more than half of the 53 Senate Republicans would back the current proposal...

Mr. Dole, a Republican of Kansas, said that he was "a little disappointed" in the work of the Republican-led Budget Committee...

However, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, who heads the budget panel...

'I don't know if we'll get a budget or not, if we can't change this one some. A lot of it is just flat-out politics.'



— Bob Dole

because of the budget balancing law passed last year. Mr. Dole is being pulled in several different directions...

If we're the majority party, we ought to provide a majority of the votes, he said.

In addition, Mr. Dole suggested that his own hopes for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988 were tied to his ability to pilot a budget through Congress...

The senator also expressed rising irritation with House Democrats, who have refused to start work on their own budget...

"A lot of it is just flat-out politics," Mr. Dole asserted. "The Senate Republicans are a little sensitive. Last year, we walked the plank and the White House sawed it off."

Alfonso Presses Trials but Military Reform Stalls

By Bradley Graham

BUENOS AIRES — A move last week by the Argentine government to accelerate trials against hundreds of military officers has given a push to stalled efforts to account for crimes committed in the 1970s...

But parallel attempts to define a new role for the armed forces and to restructure and modernize them continue to lag.

Moreover, the acquittal by the military's highest court of Lieutenant Commander Alfredo Astiz, a navy officer in the 1977 disappearance of a 17-year-old Swedish-Argentine girl...

President Raúl Alfonsín's dealings with the military represent a bold departure on a continent where several other recently elected governments are similarly seeking a new order of civilian-military relations.

The Argentine military has been in and out of power for the last 56 years and was long regarded as one of the most aggressive and political

in Latin America. Remaking it into a professional force subordinated to civilian authority has been a top priority for Mr. Alfonsín.

He has slashed military spending by half, removed 50 of 53 generals who were on duty at the start of his term, made commanders submit to a civilian-run Defense Ministry and sought to strengthen the position of a military chief of staff over a divisive army, navy and air force branches.

But despite these budgetary and personnel moves, there has been no major restructuring of military units. The structure of forces remains essentially as it was during the 1982 war against Britain over the Falkland Islands.

The draft of a new law on defense, which would make the military responsible for defending only against external attack, not internal subversion, is stalled in the Senate by Peronist and provincial party opposition.

The government has succeeded in taking away the political role of the armed forces in Argentina, but it still hasn't answered the question of what is to be done with them now, said Virginia Gamba, a professor at the country's National War College.

Resentment among military personnel against Mr. Alfonsín is deepest over the prosecution of officers for murders, tortures and kidnappings during the military's campaign against leftist dissidents starting in the mid-1970s.

Marking the first instance here of a civilian court judging the military, a federal appeals panel in December convicted five former junta members of crimes in connection with what is known as "the dirty war." Four other former commanders were acquitted.

With about 1,700 other cases pending but seeming to go nowhere, the government last week ordered the remaining trials speeded up.

In a letter to Hector Canale, the military court's prosecutor, Defense Minister Germain López said a "multiplication of trials and charges" had slowed the proceedings and were in danger of becoming "a disaster."

The minister told Mr. Canale to group similar cases for trial. He said charges should not be brought against officers who were exercising "due obedience" — that is, following orders — except in those cases where subordinate officers "knew the illegality of the orders or carried out atrocities or aberrations."

Human rights activists have criticized the instructions because the determination of what constitutes "due obedience" is left to each judge. This, say human rights spokesmen, could lead to impunity for some lower-ranking officers.

Seeming to confirm such fears, the Armed Forces Supreme Council decided last week to acquit Commander Astiz of involvement in the case of Dagmar Hagelin, a Swedish-Argentine girl who disappeared here in January 1977. She reportedly was kidnapped by navy functionaries and is believed to have died in detention.

Commander Astiz, who fought in the Falklands War as a captain and surrendered to the British, gained international attention as the only Argentine military man taken to London. He was sought by Sweden for questioning in the Hagelin case and by France in connection with the abduction and suspected murder in Argentina in 1977 of two French nuns. But Britain, citing the Geneva convention on prisoners of war, returned him to Argentina.

Norway's Leader Thinks

Luth Marcus

Norway's Communist Party leader Luth Marcus said he was "impressed" by the testimony of John A. Walker, a former spy who testified that he was recruited from a leftist group...

Walker's Testimony

Mr. Walker testified that he was recruited from a leftist group in the Soviet Embassy in Washington in 1968...

For the Record

Mr. Walker testified that he was recruited from a leftist group in the Soviet Embassy in Washington in 1968...

Walker's Family and Associates Criticized for Business Deals

From Page 1

control of the Indonesian flour market. Mr. Liem and a stepbrother of Mr. Suharto, Probojoto, were granted exclusive rights in 1968 to import cloves, a lucrative concession because of their use in Indonesian cigarettes...

Another Liem concern, the Bank Central Asia, lists one of Mr. Suharto's sons, Sigit Harjodjanto, and a daughter, Siti Hardjanti, as members of its board of commissioners...

The Liem family owns 24 percent of the bank, the largest private domestic bank in Indonesia, with offices in New York and Hong Kong...

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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Selling Missiles to Saudis

Something odd and unfortunate is taking place in Congress on the matter of the proposed sale of \$354 million worth of missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Israelis are not objecting to the sale. The pro-Israel lobby, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, has decided not to throw its weight actively against the sale. Yet the foreign relations committees of both houses have voted against, and majorities on the floor may follow.

The question is whether Congress, especially the Senate, will be able to muster a two-thirds vote to override the expected presidential veto of a resolution of disapproval.

What appears to have happened is that the administration has not focused sharply enough on explaining the Saudi transaction, and reflexive general opponents of arms sales to Arabs have seized on transient and superficial considerations to sway inattentive colleagues. Certainly there is little visible substance to the opposition. The missiles in question are all of kinds the Saudis have bought before, integrated into their military forces and kept from irresponsible hands.

The requirement for the United States to make good on routine resupply, at a moment when Iran is pressing aggressively against the moderate Gulf states, should be evident to anyone concerned with the region's stability.

The opponents declare with a certain flourish that the Saudis deplored the attack on

Libya and have otherwise conducted their own foreign policy, not to speak of their oil policy. This is an approach more suitable to a high-school debate. Of course the Saudis have a Saudi purpose and perspective. The relevant consideration is whether there is not a broad overlap of Saudi and American interests, and whether it is not to American advantage to try to make it broader.

It takes an unusual narrow-mindedness to demand an identity of views down the line, or to think that this is a good time to teach the Saudis a lesson in obedience.

Apart from the fact that obedience lessons are never an intelligent instrument of foreign policy, it is actually just about the worst time.

The American attack on Libya had its reasons, but it also had its effects, and one of them is a sharp dilemma for those Arab states that, like Saudi Arabia, hope to enjoy both the benefits of Arab comradeship and American patronage at the same time.

The most efficient way to turn a difficult situation into a disastrous one is for the United States to show it cannot distinguish between radical Arab states that practice terror and moderate Arab states that seek shelter.

The former must be isolated, the latter must be encouraged. That compels Washington to show its understanding, in palpable ways, of the legitimate needs of friendly Arab states.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



Reagan Must Act Quickly to Aid Aquino Government

By Francisco S. Tatad

MANILA — President Ronald Reagan, in his meeting with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Bali, is having the opportunity to hear about the problems facing the two-month-old Aquino government in the Philippines. He is expected to discuss with Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, who is also the foreign minister, how America can help meet specific challenges to the new government.

Mr. Reagan has announced an increase in official U.S. aid for President Corason C. Aquino's administration. But money alone will not solve her problems.

She needs support for her long-term programs and her government's operations. She needs to prime the economy, create jobs, mobilize the rural communities and equip the armed forces to fight the Communists and resurgent secessionists in Mindanao. But the treasury has been looted and there has been no inflow of capital.

Mrs. Aquino is trying to recover billions of dollars in foreign assets said to have been illegally acquired by her predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos. But this entails a long legal process, and unless the United States and other foreign governments extend their full assistance, legal wrangling could drag on for years.

If Mr. Reagan wants to help her will have to do so now. In addition to increasing economic and military aid as announced, he could also improve its terms and advance its delivery schedules. Delayed assistance could be self-defeating.

Aside from aid, the Philippines needs better access to U.S. and Japanese markets and easier foreign debt-servicing terms. At present, debt servicing needs are consuming much of Manila's meager foreign exchange.

Without fresh capital, the hoped-for economic turnaround is not likely to come, and the government will be unable to cope with the increased activities of pro-Marcos loyalists in Manila and Communist guerrillas and secessionists in the countryside.

In the last few weeks, pro-Marcos forces demanding the former president's return from Hawaii and numbering tens of thousands on weekends, have been picketing the U.S. Embassy here. Arturo Tolentino, the foreign minister under Mr. Marcos, has vowed to be sworn in as vice president on or before June 14.

Mrs. Aquino's unilateral offer of a cease-fire to the Communists, announced without consultation with the military, has failed. Guerrilla activity has risen, claiming a daily average of about 12 soldiers killed in the last 60 days. A Reuters photographer and a local journalist were among those killed in the latest encounters in the northern Cagayan province. Government troops have also clashed with the Moro National Liberation Front in the south.

The use of the military to enforce local government appointments has also resulted in more military casualties. At the same time, some Moslem elements are threatening a holy war, while at least one Moslem-Christian group is calling for the separation of Mindanao from the republic.

Mrs. Aquino continues to enjoy strong grassroots support. But she has been slow to respond to basic demands from the countryside. Moreover, her lack of clear policies on foreign investment, compounded with anti-capitalist statements by her labor minister, Agustin Sanchez, has dampened an otherwise bullish business climate. After a surge in business confidence, trading at the bourse has slowed to levels only slightly higher than those before Mr. Marcos's fall.

Despite the increase of guerrilla, secessionist and pro-Marcos activities, Mrs. Aquino has done little or nothing to consolidate her base. The cabinet is divided on such issues as the selective repudiation of foreign debt and the scrapping of the highly overpriced Westinghouse nuclear plant. She seems to rely a lot on advisers who are not much more experienced than she is.

Unless she is able to quickly seize the initiative, Mrs. Aquino's government risks being swept aside by

stronger forces who may want to prevent by any means the coming an the secessionists from gaining an upper hand. Already, some have expressed fear that her government could end up like the provisional government of Alexander Kerensky which came into power in the Russian revolution of March 1917 and fell in the Bolshevik revolution in November.

Mr. Kerensky fell because of ineffectual leadership. He could not satisfy the clamor of the Russian masses for "land, peace, and bread."

The writer was information minister under President Marcos from 1969 to 1980, a member of parliament until 1984 and the only minister to resign under martial law. The president of the Christian-Social Democratic Party, he also writes a daily column for the Manila newspaper Business Day. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

When Hatred Has Uniforms

Marine and Army recruits swear to uphold the Constitution and defend the government of the United States. That is reason enough for their commanders to be alert to their participation in activities of something called the White Patriot Party. This anti-black, anti-Semitic, paramilitary group in North Carolina vows to "resort to revolution" if elected leaders don't satisfy the grievances of white people.

A small number of Marines stationed at Camp Lejeune and soldiers at Fort Bragg are said to be serving the White Patriot Party, formerly called the Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The local police are worried that they may be providing the group with weapons or explosives.

The Army and Marine Corps are quite properly sensitive to their servicemen's constitutional rights as well as vows. "We cannot restrict their freedom of expression, inasmuch as it does not interfere with their military duty or violate civilian or military law," said an Army spokesman. "We're interested in their behavior and how they act with their fellow

Marines," said a Camp Lejeune spokesman. That does not leave the commanders powerless. They can make quite clear, with on-duty lectures, that the military serves to protect free speech and thought but will not tolerate violence or the fomenting of violence. They can strictly forbid such off-base action as drilling with weapons or in combat uniform with an outside paramilitary group. They can cooperate closely with the police to guard against the misuse of military weapons.

A few years ago, Klan activities at a Marine camp in California went unchecked until cross burnings and other provocations created deep racial tension. Commanders in North Carolina need neither overreact to racial insults nor wait until extracurricular hatred verges on violence. Unit morale is very much their business. Judicial reassessments can break up white supremacist cliques. Consistent with cherished rights of free speech, military personnel should be expected to understand that their allegiance in uniform is to all the people of America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Foolish Words From Reagan

Syria is on President Ronald Reagan's hit list. Damascus might be attacked if there is irrefutable proof linking Syria to an act of terrorism. Iran is on the same list. So says the president, raising a whole string of unanswerable questions about American intentions just as the European allies are rooting out and expelling potential terrorists.

It is hard to know whether Mr. Reagan is trying to make Syria nervous or whether he is newly aware that Syria is the most active sponsor of state terrorism in the world and that bombing Tripoli without threatening Damascus exposed holes in his terrorism policy.

Either way it was a foolish thing to say. There already is irrefutable proof linking Syria to terrorism. Syrian-supported terrorists had held six Americans hostage for more than a year and recently killed one. Abu Nidal, who probably masterminded the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and may well have had a hand in attacks in airline terminals at Rome and Vienna trains terrorists in Syria.

But Syria also has 500 combat aircraft, many of top quality. Libya's air force is small by comparison. Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya is a loudmouth with no standing in the Arab world. Syria's Hafez al-Assad is a ruthless and crafty politician who is expanding his influence in the Middle East and does not mind running strings of assassins and killing thousands of his own people, as he did in the Syrian city of Hama four years ago, to get what he wants. Syria has never Soviet anti-aircraft missiles than Libya has. And the Soviet Union has much closer ties to Syria than to any other country in the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan said after the Tripoli attack that the bombing would not stop terrorism, only

judge the world closer to safety. By putting Damascus on a hit list, talking without thinking, he nudges the world in the other direction.

—Los Angeles Times.

Concerted Action in Tokyo

It is inevitable, alas, that next week's annual economic summit of the seven leading democracies in Tokyo will be devoted to agonized debate about the ways and means of combating international terrorism. But this is an economic summit, and the heads of state must not neglect the vital area of synchronized economic policies. Thanks largely to the emergence of James Baker, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, as a powerful force in the Reagan administration, much of the naive reliance on unfettered free markets has given way to a new realism.

Already, the Group of Five leading industrialized countries, acting together, has achieved a controlled fall in the value of the dollar and engineered a swifter fall in interest rates than would otherwise have been the case.

—The Guardian (London).

The Wrong Time for Sex

The visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to Thailand this week to "strengthen ties" between the two countries, has been livened up by a rather unusual subject. Members of West Germany's opposition Social Democrat Party have requested the chancellor, en route to the Tokyo summit meeting, to study the subject of sex tours and prostitution. Perhaps both West Germany and Thailand have more than their fair share of prostitution problems, but whether Mr. Kohl's presence in Thailand is the most appropriate time to discuss them is highly questionable.

—The Nation (Bangkok).

Jakarta Is Adept at Silencing Its Critics

By Arnold Kohan

WASHINGTON — During President Ronald Reagan's visit to Indonesia which began Tuesday, he should encourage greater freedom of the press. The Indonesian public and the rest of the world are being denied information about Jakarta's repressive military government.

Strategically located and economically important, Indonesia is the world's fifth most populous nation, the world's largest Moslem country and a pre-eminent member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Staunchly anti-Communist and ruled by a well-entrenched military headed by President Suharto, Indonesia has been the recipient, over the last 10 years, of approximately \$2 billion in direct U.S. military and economic aid.

Cautious criticism is sometimes tolerated in Indonesian newspapers, but can easily result in the closing of a paper. Certain subjects are clearly off-limits, while few dissenting views are permitted on the state-controlled radio and television.

While free to report than their Indonesian colleagues, foreign correspondents also are scrutinized by the government. Critical reports on sensitive topics can lead to expulsion or

denial of a visa. Such reports abroad rarely find their way into Indonesia. A recent article in The Sydney Morning Herald titled "After Marcos, Now for the Subarto Billions" alleged that the president's family and associates had accumulated a fortune of \$2 billion in 13 billion through government contracts and "favours." In reprisal, the government banned all Australian reporters from covering Mr. Reagan's visit to Bali.

But even this measure seemed tame by comparison with earlier incidents. In October 1975, shortly before Indonesia's full-scale invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, five Australian television journalists were killed while attempting to cover Indonesian incursions into that territory. Leaked reports from official Australian sources say the journalists were deliberately murdered by Indonesian forces.

Tight restrictions on the few journalists allowed to visit East Timor have resulted in little reporting since of the conflict between Indonesian forces and the Fretilin Independence Movement. Torture, executions,

U.S. Policy On Mideast Has Altered

By Richard B. Strass

WASHINGTON — Over the next two weeks as Congress debates the sale of \$354 million in military spare parts to Saudi Arabia, one voice will be still — that of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the pro-Israel lobby.

How can it be that members of Congress will be deprived of AIPAC's counsel? Quite simply, because a revolution has occurred. Not at AIPAC, but within the U.S. government. American Middle East policy has shifted so dramatically in favor of Israel that the pro-Israel lobby is willing to "give this one" to the administration. The revolution is so far advanced that Congress may prevent the arms sale anyway.

AIPAC's executive director, Tom Dine, describes the 1986 U.S.-Israeli relationship this way: "It is a deep, broad-based partnership progressing day-by-day toward a full-fledged diplomatic and military alliance." His hero is Secretary of State George P. Shultz, whom he calls the "architect" of the special relationship. Citing Mr. Shultz's crucial role in providing \$1.5 billion in emergency aid to Israel last year, Mr. Dine says, "George Shultz has made himself the U.S. project manager for Israel's economy."

Seen from the Arab perspective, Mr. Shultz is more like a villain. "Arab ambassadors can't do anything in Washington. Mr. Shultz doesn't want to get involved," says one Arab diplomat. Another complains: "The Arab moderates are

Congress has a hostile attitude to the Arabs in general and Saudi Arabia in particular.

scared that the United States is undermining their position. But they are too weak to do anything about it." State Department Arabists acknowledge that the Arab interests hardly get a hearing today in Washington. "We used to have a two-track policy," says one former State Department official. "Now only Israel's interests are considered."

How did this revolution in American-Israeli relations happen? Its roots are in 1980, and its growth was enhanced by the rise of terrorism against Americans, the decline of power of the Arab oil weapon, and the strong pro-Israel feelings of Ronald Reagan himself. The resulting change in attitudes is as much anti-Arab as it is pro-Israeli.

Israel and AIPAC pushed hard through the 1970s for more U.S. aid, weapons and diplomatic support. Their basic orientation in those days was defensive, an effort to keep the United States from succumbing to Arab oil pressure. Now Israel and AIPAC realize they are pushing against a door that is already open.

Will this revolution enhance Israeli security? Will it encourage Arab moderation and recognition of Israel? Or will it inflame radical separatism in the Middle East? These questions are likely to preoccupy thoughtful Israelis, Arabs and Americans in future.

For all its lobbying and political skills, AIPAC has built-in limitations. It is a relatively small organization whose influence derives from the numerically small American Jewish population. Its clout is in Congress, not the executive branch where U.S. Middle East policy is still devised and implemented. And it is in the executive branch where the real transformation has taken place.

AIPAC's founder, I.L. Kenen, once defined his organization's role this way: "It is our job to lobby the Congress to tell the president to override the State Department." But why happens when the State Department doesn't need to be overruled? This unforeseen problem arises with the new arms sale. AIPAC doesn't oppose the State Department this time; Congress does. Since AIPAC dropped out of the fight on the Saudi arms sale, 12 additional senators have lined up in opposition. All 11 leading House opponents have reaffirmed their opposition to the sale.

What motivates Congress is undisguised hostility toward the Arabs in general and Saudi Arabia in particular. The leading Senate opponent, Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, argues that the Saudis have never supported the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty nor the peace initiative of King Hussein of Jordan. He appeals to public concern about terrorism, noting that the Saudis have given subsidies to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Prior to the 1979-1980 Iranian hostage crisis, terrorism to most Americans was an Arab-Israeli affair. The crisis changed that. But 1980 also marked the beginning of the end of the Arab oil crisis. Throughout the 1970s, the threat of the Arab oil weapon had offset the traditional ties between America and Israel. Once the oil weapon was unleashed in 1973, it served as a counterweight ensuring that Arab needs and interests would be addressed by the American government.

Yet by 1981 Ronald Reagan could barely gain Senate approval for a follow-up sale of Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance planes to the Saudis.

The waning influence of Arab oil power also allowed for the emergence of a third powerful force — the personal views of Mr. Reagan. Even his harshest critics in the liberal Jewish community acknowledge, he is the most viscerally pro-Israel president since the founding of the state.

The writer is editor of Middle East Policy Survey. Previously he was congressional aide and, from 1973 to 1979, a staff member of AIPAC. These excerpts are from a comment contributed to The Washington Post.

FROM OUR APRIL 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Guggenheim Discusses Mexico LONDON — The Lusitania left [on April 29] for New York, carrying a number of well-known Americans. Mr. Isaac Guggenheim, after his six weeks' tour of Europe, is optimistic as ever. Asked about Mexico, he said: "There will have to be peace there. Both the Revolutionists and the Federalists have got to get together. They both realize that the vast English and American interests, which are the backbone of Mexico, will not permit of much fooling, and would, if necessary, squelch them." Asked whether the Guggenheims had suffered through the Mexican trouble, he said: "The Guggenheims have not lost a cent in Mexico. One thing they do in Mexico is to enforce the law more rigorously than they do in our country. If a man embezzles money from any of the mines, they go after him, catch him and shoot him. That discourages them."

1936: The Vast Importance of Arabia PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "There is something sinister in reports of a growing anti-British attitude not only in Palestine but in Transjordan as well. The menace naturally is Arabia, where it is probable that the present feeling of the Arabs was engendered. Journalistic investigators have been emphasizing the fact that the desert was in a state of ferment [owing] to the growing power of Ibn Saud. The attempts of the British to win the favor of this Eastern conqueror do not seem to have met with success. No more powerful figure has arisen in Arabia for years than this comparatively young man imbued with the spirit of Pan-Arabism and Pan-Islamism. Ibn Saud has been extending his conquests until his rule now extends from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf. This region, once an unfruitful desert, has become of vast strategic importance."

Now Beijing Allows Families to Have 1.7 Children

By Marshall Green

WASHINGTON — Ardent right-to-lifers opposed to family planning have used China's population control program as an excuse to attack American population assistance programs, including U.S. support for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

But there is no evidence that China's policy, which was aimed at limiting each family to one child, has undergone important if little noticed changes. The evidence suggests that in the last two years, China has adopted a more flexible attitude toward the one-child policy while strengthening prohibitions against physical coercion and brutality.

There now seem to be at least six categories of couples exempted from the one-child guideline. These include couples for whom another child is essential for running a farm or fishing operation, couples living in remote areas and couples whose first child suffered a serious birth defect.

Recent statistics from China's State Family Planning Commission suggest still more flexibility. The one-child policy was adopted in 1979. But the data show that between 1980 and 1984, 60 percent of births occurred in families that already had one child. Out of 96.9 million births, 24.4 million were second births and 23.8 million were third or more births. These patterns of childbearing are similar to those of America.

When he launched China's one-child family campaign, Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, was rejecting a view long held by Mao

Zedong and his leftist colleagues that the larger China's population, the better it would be for domestic production. The one-child guideline was aggressive in tone and implied that stern administrative measures would be used to insure compliance. But the new data attest to Mr. Deng's renowned pragmatism. Although the authorities desired quick results, and some physical coercion occurred, they soon realized that liberal enforcement would stir up a storm.

China's government has turned instead to local bodies to carry out the program, implicitly recognizing the wide variations in economic and social conditions in China's 2,200 counties. As far as I am aware, China has not dismissed or otherwise penalized local officials who have failed to achieve population planning targets, as happened in India during the days when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was in charge of the population program. The Chinese have now realistically set the desired family size at an average of 1.7 children per family by the year 2000.

It is important for people in the West to keep in mind that population stresses are everywhere apparent in China, and no more so than in its overcrowded cities where air pollution far exceeds levels permitted in the United States.

In Shanghai, barricades have been built along thoroughfares to keep people from overflowing

the sidewalks onto the bicycle paths, and the bicycle paths have barricades to keep riders from adding to the enormous traffic jams. According to The People's Daily, Beijing would have 2.5 million more inhabitants if birth rates had continued unchecked at the level of the 1960s.

On a national scale, China faces huge problems in transportation, housing and education, arising largely from the population upsurge. Given a national average of two children per couple, China's population, already well over one billion, would increase by 400 million more people before it leveled off in the 21st century — an increase roughly equal to the size of the total population of North America.

China is therefore certain to press ahead with its family program despite accepting a norm closer to two children, and it will seek to do so through methods that emphasize persuasion, incentives, education and job training.

The Chinese place great emphasis on the responsibility of those who are living to those who come after us. Let us judge China's programs in the light of these factors and the great changes taking place that augur well for the future of China-American relations.

The writer served as assistant secretary of state for East Asian Affairs in the Nixon Administration. Now retired from the Foreign Service, he writes frequently on world population growth. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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Iran and the Superpowers

In order to prevent the two superpowers from interfering in the affairs of my country, each using their respective bilateral agreement with Iran, I took advantage of my short stay at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to write a decree annulling Chapters 5 and 6 of the Iranian-Soviet Treaty of Feb. 26, 1921, and the Iranian-American Cooperation Agreement of March 5, 1959. I submitted this decree to the Revolutionary Council, which voted for it unanimously on Nov. 10, 1979. On that same day, this law was officially communicated and published.

The silence of the totalitarian regime shows its need to be able to justify an eventual intervention by one of the superpowers in the internal affairs of Iran.

This principle of an agreement of noninterference in the internal affairs of my country is positive. But you will agree with me that no independent country can accept the right of interference in its policies anyway.

The Iranian revolution has allowed the Iranian people to establish their own sovereignty and to annul the Soviet treaty and the U.S. agreement. If the two superpowers have had to choose reciprocal noninterference in Iran, it is because they have no trust whatsoever in their Iranian agents. By overthrowing the U.S.-backed regime of the Shah, by pushing the Tudah Party, directed by Moscow, out of the mainstream, by annulling the treaties imposed by the superpowers, the Iranian people have clearly shown their spirit of independence and freedom, and it is certain that they will manage to stamp out the present totalitarian regime. From then on, no one will be able to determine Iran's fate.

ABOL HASSAN BANI-SADR, Versailles, France.

The writer was deposed as president of Iran in 1981.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Iran and the Superpowers

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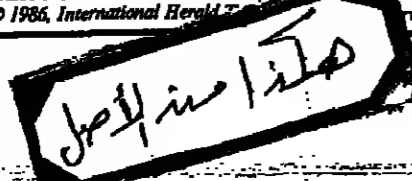
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U.S. Onli Gives Has agans Colorful ception

By [Name] Washington Staff Writer

continued from Page 1

relations in the past, there on improvements and that were in neighboring countries.

Some officials have portrayed the development in the context of long-standing Indonesian and Australian over issues such as East Timor's independence.

Reagan had come for his visit to this Asian country in an effort to keep the spotlight on Mr. Suharto's adherence to freedom, while highlighting Indonesia's steady economic growth and its role in regional stability.

Some unnecessarily detracts from the main purpose of the trip. Reagan's adviser said in an interview that he had a concern over the press in-

Reagan had accepted an invitation to visit here after deciding to skip a planned 1985 trip to the Pacific Rim after the assassination of Sen. Jesse S. Aquino Jr.

State officials had expressed the acceptance as an attempt to ease Indonesian feelings caused by the cancellation and as a way to promote the economic and political relations that he will take to the summit meeting of the leading industrialized nations that will begin Sunday in Manila.

He also held talks on Thursday with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.

Reagan arrived here from Manila after a brief rest and a stop in Guam.

Senior officials aboard the presidential plane, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, spent most of the afternoon conferring with Indonesian officials in

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Clay Adams/The Associated Press

Fabius's Car Stoned in South Africa

Laurent Fabius, right, former French prime minister, surveyed damage to his car Tuesday after it was stoned by rioting blacks while he was touring Cape Town's Crossroads shantytown with Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu. With Mr. Fabius are the Reverend Allan Boesak, left, a South African clergyman, and Jack Lang, former French culture minister. No one was injured. Mr. Fabius, who is touring the country to oppose apartheid, said poverty among blacks there was a "scandal."

Indonesia Says Soviet Poses 'No Threat to Us'

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia-Pacific region similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He asserted Tuesday in Manila that calls by Washington and Tokyo for a Pacific economic community were attempts to create a power bloc that would include ASEAN members.

Western diplomats said Mr. Kaput's comments were an obvious attempt to embarrass Mr. Reagan and exploit differences within ASEAN.

Replying last weekend to questions put to him by five ASEAN newspapers, Mr. Reagan asserted that a long-term global Soviet military build-up, especially in the Pacific, was continuing unabated.

"It is of concern for all of us," he said, "including our friends and allies in Southeast Asia."

Mr. Reagan insisted that what he called "the unilateral Soviet build-up" was not a response to U.S. actions. It was designed, he said, "to project Soviet power and influence throughout the region."

He said that U.S. forces remained committed to promoting regional security by deterring Soviet "expansionism."

Under a longstanding agreement with the Philippines that expires in 1991, U.S. forces have unimpeded access to a large naval base at Subic Bay, to Clark Air Base and to other military installations north of Manila.

The permanent Soviet naval air presence in Southeast Asia has grown steadily only since 1979, when Vietnam allowed Moscow access to the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay.

U.S. officials say that since late 1978 — the year in which Vietnam invaded Cambodia and brought down the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge regime — Hanoi has become almost dependent on Moscow and its East European allies for economic, military and political support to sustain its economy, maintain its occupation of Cambodia and counter Chinese military pressure along the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Two ASEAN countries, Singapore and Thailand, have said they regard the Soviet Union and Vietnam as the main threats to regional stability.

Indonesia and Malaysia have said they are more concerned about the possibility of subversion from China and the adverse impact of protectionism and other Western economic policies.

Asked in the AsiaWeek interview what he felt about the Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia, Mr. Mochar said:

"Communism never came to us in big ships. Big bases and big warships are manifestations of big-power rivalry, whether Communist or not. How can you condone Subic and deny Cam Ranh? I feel no threat from either."

President Suharto of Indonesia took office after playing an important part in crushing a leftist coup attempt in 1965. The Indonesian armed forces asserted that the coup attempt had been backed by China.

In acknowledging that Indonesia and Thailand had different positions on whether Vietnam was a threat to the stability of Southeast Asia, Mr. Mochar told AsiaWeek:

"We feel that the Vietnamese no longer have the capability to destabilize. They dissipated that potential in Kampuchea. If they have difficulty in digesting Kampuchea, which after all is not so big a country, why should we worry so much?"

Cambodia is officially known as the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

As for Malaysia, the prime minister said in a speech last June to an international conference in Hong Kong that it would be insane for any Pacific nation to be complacent about the existence of so much Soviet firepower in the region.

"At the same time," he said, "it would be mad for us in the region to live in a state of continuous fear and to die of fright."

He said it was more reasonable to expect the Soviet Union not to use its military capability to attack any country in the Pacific "unless it is seriously or foolishly provoked."

In Sudan, Image and Reality Are at Odds

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Staff Writer

KHARTOUM, Sudan — More than 300 Americans were spurned out of this desert capital on night flights recently after the shooting of a U.S. Embassy employee here and an anti-American demonstration over the bombing of Libya.

As a result, an image of Sudan as a violent and unfriendly land emerged last week in the world press. In the one-dimensional photographs that many people use to form judgments of foreign countries, Sudan became one of those Arab states where wild-eyed fanatics in white gowns are itching to kill Americans.

For foreigners who come to know this country, however, that image could not be more inaccurate. The Sudanese are among the most hospitable, nonviolent and just plain nice people in the world.

Nice things happen routinely in Khartoum that do not seem to happen in other African capitals — or anywhere, for that matter.

When anyone, Sudanese or foreign, moves into the city, neighbors bring him lunch and help him unpack. If you run out of gas here, you can stand in the middle of the highway with an empty gas can held high. Within minutes, someone will stop and siphon off a quart or two of rationed fuel for you.

Sudan traditionally has welcomed refugees from across Africa. Its doors remained open even over the past two years, as famine killed hundreds of thousands of Sudanese and ruined the economy.

Refugees are rarely robbed, beaten or abused, as they are in many other countries. There are still 1.1 million refugees in Sudan, more than in any other African nation.

"The concept of foreigner or alien is not known at all in our culture," said Hassan Turabi, a leading politician in Khartoum. "The Sudanese are bound to extend hospitality. You have to be nice to a stranger, and help him settle and share life with you."

Hanne Alexander Horan, the U.S. ambassador who has served three years in Sudan and nearly 18 years in the Arab world, said in an interview, "The Sudanese are not volatile as a people."

"They don't see individuals of other racial and ethnic groups as abstractions," he said. "They see them only as people."

Sudan, a country roughly the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River, is wedged between the Arab and African worlds. It is part Arab, part African, part Moslem, part Christian.

This geographic, ethnic and religious diversity has bred decades of civil war between the Moslem north and the Christian south. Yet many students of this country say the mixture of Arab and African cultures explains the hospitality of Sudan's people.

"You have Arab generosity," said Mr. Horan, "and an African willingness to view people not just as Christian or Arab, but as fellow members of the human race."

Official relations between the United States and Sudan have de-

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- Ms. Vasso Papandreou, Deputy Minister of Industry.
- Mr. Nikos Akrivitis, Minister of Trade.
- Mr. Stelios Panagopoulos, Governor, National Bank of Greece.
- Mr. H.P. Goldfield, Assistant Secretary for Trade Development at the US Department of Commerce.

Simultaneous Greek-English translation will be provided at all times. Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the registration form below.

Herald Tribune

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Hotel Athens Intercontinental, 89-93 Syngrou Avenue, 11524 Athens, Tel: (30-1) 902 3666, telex: 1554. A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details, you should contact the hotel directly.

The fee is US \$325 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for all participants registering outside Greece. (All UK participants are subject to VAT at 15% and all those based in France are subject to VAT at 18.6%.) For those participants registering in Greece the fee is a maximum of 50,000. This fee includes conference documentation, lunches and a dinner. Fees are payable in advance and will be waived in full for any cancellation that is notified in writing on or before April 30th. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee.

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U.S. Details Steps to End Pact With New Zealand

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has informed Australia and New Zealand that it will formally scrap its 35-year-old defense commitment to New Zealand if New Zealand goes ahead with legislation to bar visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships, State Department officials have said.

The split stems from the commitment of New Zealand's Labor Party government to a nonnuclear policy. As part of that policy, it has declared that no ships that are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed can enter New Zealand ports.

While the United States objects to any ban on nuclear-powered ships, its main concern is the prohibition on nuclear-armed vessels. It has a long-standing policy of refusing to confirm or deny that a particular warship has nuclear arms.

Pending New Zealand legislation would ban nuclear-powered ships and empower Prime Minister David Lange to allow ships in enter port if he is sure they are not nuclear armed.

The United States rejects that language, and has told New Zealand and Australia that, if it is approved as scheduled in August, the defense commitment to New Zealand will be scrapped.

The initial impact of such a move would be largely psychological, U.S. officials said. New Zealand faces no foreseeable military threat that would require U.S. aid.

But the two countries have been regarded as close allies for so long that a formal rupture would have an unpredictable long-term impact.

The United States virtually suspended defense ties with New Zealand after it refused to permit the destroyer Buchanan to pay a scheduled visit in 1985 without assurances that it did not carry nuclear weapons.

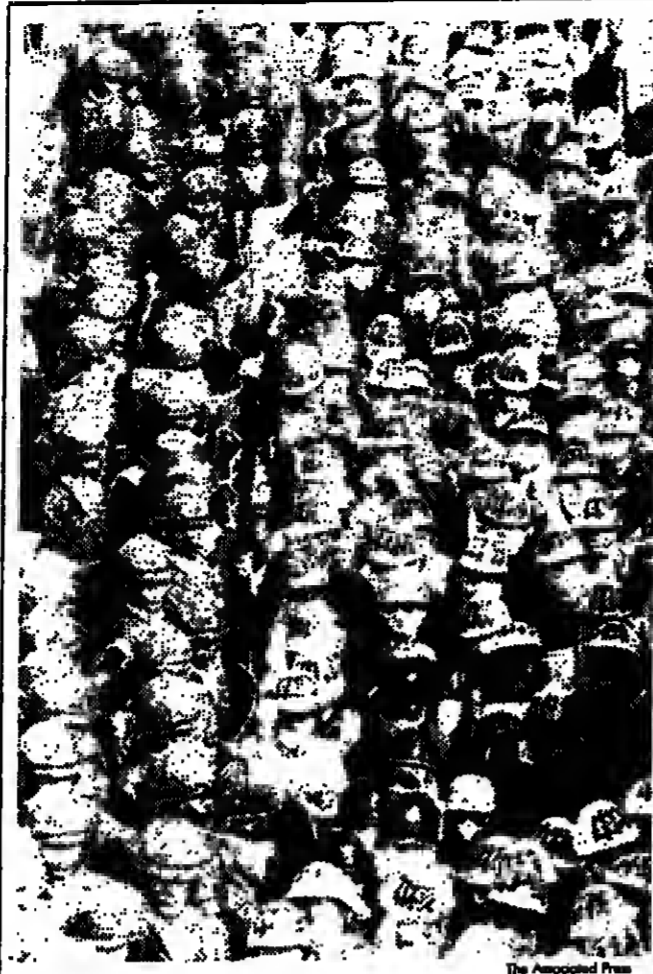
The United States canceled the ship's visit, suspended planned maneuvers with New Zealand, and cut it off from intelligence information provided to allies. It has avoided a formal renunciation of its commitment to New Zealand pending the passage of the legislation.

Mr. Hawke's Labor government has urged New Zealand not to approve the legislation formalizing existing government policy. But Australia does not intend to renounce its own mutual security commitments to New Zealand.

Australian officials have told the United States that they will continue military exercises with New Zealand, but will not share with it any intelligence information originated by the United States.

Mr. Hawke said last week: "We are quite unequivocal as a government, and the clear majority of the Australian people are in favor of ANZUS. It is going to stay in place. We do not agree with the New Zealand position."

U.S. officials said the treaty itself will remain on the books so that, if New Zealand changes its position, there will be no problem in resuming military ties.



Anti-Hirohito Protest

Flanked by riot police, leftist demonstrators wearing helmets decorated with slogans marched Tuesday in Tokyo in a protest against ceremonies honoring Emperor Hirohito's 85th birthday. One man was injured when a bomb exploded earlier in a park where a radical group was to hold an anti-Hirohito rally.

French Company Overhauls Libyan Anti-Aircraft System

United Press International
PARIS — A Libyan anti-aircraft battery is being overhauled in France by the electronics company that sold the weapon system to Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, a spokesman for the company said Tuesday.

The spokesman for Thomson-CSF said Libya returned one Crotale system to the company for routine maintenance work that was included in a 1973 contract. Libya bought six of the batteries that year, he said.

He said the Crotale system had been returned to France before the U.S.-Libyan clash in the Gulf of Sidra in March and the U.S. bombing raid on Libya on April 15.

U.S. Carrier Joining Fleet
The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise sailed into the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal on Tuesday to reinforce the U.S. Sixth Fleet, Reuters reported from Port Said, Egypt.

The 76,000-ton vessel took 12 hours to sail from the Red Sea through the 100-mile (160-kilometer) waterway. It was accompanied by five smaller U.S. ships and Egyptian naval craft.

Washington officials said the Enterprise was joining two other carriers, the Coral Sea and the America, which took part in the April 15 air raid. The officials said no orders had been given to form a force to threaten Libya.

The reinforcement will increase the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean to more than 30 ships with more than 240 warplanes on the three carriers.

Western diplomats in Cairo confirmed that Egypt, which has criticized the raid on Libya but is one of Washington's main Arab allies, had granted rare permission for the carrier to use the canal.

This Year, the New World Shuns the Old

By Terry Trucco
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Visitors to London this spring are discovering lots of pleasant surprises. Top-flight hotel rooms are readily available and it is easy to book tickets to the most popular plays.

Even trans-Atlantic flights seem more manageable. "Our 747 from New York was practically empty," said an American tourist who arrived here this week. "Flying economy was like being in first class."

This good news for tourists has proved devastating for the tourist industry. Concern over terrorism, as well as a weak dollar, is keeping scores of Americans home this spring.

The drop in visitors has thrown the tourist industry, a major money-maker throughout Western Europe, into a tailspin.

In London, Paris, Stockholm, and Amsterdam, spring tourism has dropped by as much as 50 percent, and prospects for the summer are grim. Cancellations of American tour groups, an industry backbone, have already eaten into profits for dozens of hotels, restaurants and shops.

"That money is gone," said Fred Pearson, owner of Take-A-Guide Ltd. and former chairman of the British Incoming Tour Operators, "and it won't be made up again."

The cancellations have affected luxury as well as budget travel. In France, Cannes hotel operators report full bookings for next month's international film festival, despite the much-publicized cancellations of the director Steven Spielberg, among others.

But many people expect a sizable drop in the number of American tourists this summer. "With our clientele," said Jacques Bardet, general manager of the Hotel Majestic in Cannes, "the reason for cancellations is not the currency, the main reason is concern over terrorism."

air's Savoy Group, which includes the Savoy Hotel and Claridges, this year's bookings match last year's, but bed occupancy has dropped 5 percent.

Giles Shepard, the group's managing director, said: "Many of our guests are here on business and have to travel, but this year they're not taking their wives."

The industry's main hope now rests on individuals traveling on their own. A trans-Atlantic price war, as airlines fight to fill empty

seats, could attract free-wheeling and moneysed visitors who travel on impulse, but even they may be discouraged by concern over terrorism.

"Anyone in the business of tourism from North America is in trouble. The situation is much worse than they're saying it is."

— Max Dolding, analyst at James Capel & Co.

The Geneva-based International Air Transport Association has not yet compiled the official passenger figures for 1986, but individual airlines have already acknowledged significant declines in trans-Atlantic traffic.

In the week after the U.S. raids on Libya, Air France reported 4,000 cancellations, mostly by Americans. Alitalia reports 40,000 canceled bookings this year, about 6 percent of total reservations.

Yet the airlines also predict a brisk increase in travel by Europeans to the United States, which could help compensate for the drop in the number of American passengers. Favorable exchange rates are likely to encourage more European tourists than at any point in the past five years to visit the United States.

While Americans will be avoiding Spain, Greece and Italy this summer, Europeans are expected to visit in record numbers. Intasun, the largest British group travel agency, has 1.25 million summer bookings, up from 600,000 at this time last year.

Donald Swindar, an official with the British Association of Travel Agents said, "Europeans have lived with terrorism for years. It's a part of life. When they want a holiday, they want the sun."

Most large European agencies, however, report a drop in bookings to Malta, Sicily and North Africa, particularly Egypt and Tunisia.

Geoffrey Lipman, executive director of the International Foundation of the Airline Passengers Association, asked: "How can we not be concerned? I'm thinking twice when I never would have thought twice before."

Despite traffic from Europeans, the Americans will be missed. Of the 14.6 million foreign visitors to Britain last year, 3.5 million, or 22.6 percent, were Americans. But they spent almost a quarter of the \$5.7 billion (\$10.4 billion) spent by visitors.

"The real problem," observed Mr. Pearson, "is that the Americans may now turn their attention elsewhere. They may develop a liking for China."

EC Tourism Officials to Meet
The Executive Commission of the European Community asked Tuesday for an emergency meeting of community tourism ministers to discuss the recent drop in tourism, especially in the number of Americans in Europe, the Associated Press reported from Brussels.

"We have no exact figures," said a commission spokesman, "but the loss of revenue suffered by the EC tourism industry in the past 10 months runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars."

He said Greece registered a drop of 30 percent in the number of U.S. visitors after the hijacking in June of a TWA airplane.

"That represented a loss in revenue of \$100 million," the spokesman said.

He added that Italy reported the number of U.S. tourists dropped by 50 percent after the terrorist attack Dec. 27 at the Rome airport.

ter's planned troop reductions, is engaged in raising funds for Nicaraguan rebels.

The administration has acknowledged that Colonel North has been involved in Nicaraguan rebel activities and has assisted in private fund-raising for the rebels. Mr. Luntz, now at Georgetown University, was regarded as a hawkish military consultant and has also been on official missions to Central America.

CBS Says Abu Nidal Group Has List of Targets in U.S.

Reuters
NEW YORK — Extremist Palestinian guerrillas have drawn up a list of U.S. targets, including three men linked recently to U.S. efforts to topple or undermine the leftist Nicaraguan government, according to a U.S. television broadcast.

and Defense departments; and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a staff member of the administration's National Security Council.

"America's military and intelligence institutions are our direct enemies," said the man, identified as Atef Abu Bakr.

Mr. Singlaub, relieved of his post as chief of staff of the U.S. command in South Korea in 1977 for criticizing President Jimmy Car-

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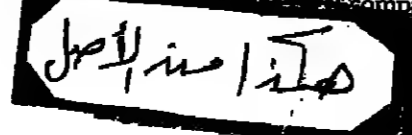
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...The U.S. raises... reported... mostly by... 40,000... this year, about... observations.

...The U.S. raises... reported... mostly by... 40,000... this year, about... observations.

From Lies to Conflicts of Interest, Ethics Charges Have Touched 110 Reagan Aides

...director of the Central... Agency and Charles... Agency, have repeatedly... themselves the targets of... of impropriety, but no... have been brought against...



Paul Thayer leaving federal court after being sentenced.

...said, "It's like they flunked a course... in basic civics." He said he briefed senior officials in Housing and Urban Development on federal ethics rules in early 1981, and most of those who later got their ass in a sling sat there and ignored it.



Rita M. Lavelle, left, and Anne M. Burford. Both were forced to leave the Environmental Protection Agency.



Rita M. Lavelle, left, and Anne M. Burford. Both were forced to leave the Environmental Protection Agency.

...ethic has evolved: that helping friends or trading on presumed access to policy-makers is perfectly proper. "The new message is if it's tolerated, it's O.K.," said Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who has compiled a "Disonor Roll" of administration appointees.

"I don't think that the people who were attacking her were concerned about the environment. I don't think they were concerned about any possible wrongdoing. He added, "I wonder how they manage to look at themselves in the mirror in the morning."

Hamilton Jordan, Ex-Carter Aide, Opens Senate Race

...The Associated Press ATLANTA — Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff in the Carter administration, formally began his campaign for the U.S. Senate on Tuesday and said he wanted to be known as a moderate conservative Democrat.

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INSIGHTS

The Bush Team: Off and Lurching in the 1988 Race



Craig Fuller, center, and Lee Atwater are among the closest campaign advisers to George Bush, left. To Michael Brady, above, falls the role of being the vice president's closest friend.

Gaffes Overshadow Gains as They Cope With Front-Runner Syndrome

By Lois Romano Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — This is the big one for Lee Atwater, where the dawn of a campaign meets the high noon of a career. He's the chairman of George Bush's political action committee and soon-to-be impresario of the presidential plunge.

And in less than three years, at the ripe old age of 38, he'll be known as the man who put Mr. Bush in the White House.

Or the man who managed a front-runner into oblivion.

"I'm nervous all the time these days," said Mr. Atwater, wringing the blood out of his hands on a flight back from a recent Bush appearance in Nashville. "I mean there's so much I have to think about, so much that can go wrong."

More than nine hundred days to go to the '88 election, and the Bush team is lurching into place, budding through crises, dodging political bullets, meeting their careers that Mr. Bush will be the first vice president elected to succeed his boss since Martin Van Buren followed Andrew Jackson in 1836.

It's been almost a year now since Mr. Bush summoned Mr. Atwater and three other key advisers to his summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, for the opening strategy session of what promises to be the longest presidential campaign in history. The others were Craig Fuller, the vice president's chief of staff; Robert Teeter, a pollster; and Nicholas Brady, a Wall Street financier and old Yale friend of Mr. Bush's.

The three-day meeting "was very low-key," said one adviser, full of long walks and even longer talks. "We talked about the role of the political action committee," he said. "We just wanted to get through '86 in one piece."

Easier said than done, as it turned out. George Bush has generated more than a campaign's worth of flak already, and it's not yet May.

SEEKING to nail down conservative support, he drew fire for pandering to his party's extreme right. Lashing out at a potential Democratic rival, Mario M. Cuomo, last January, he ended up sounding illogical and shrill, provoking a vitriolic column by George Will, who called the vice president a "lap dog."

And several weeks ago, with an opportunity to look presidential on a Midwest trip, he committed a major gaffe by fretting publicly about the need for higher prices on oil. That is not a popular position in wintry Michigan, Iowa and New Hampshire, as Mr. Bush's aides might be expected to know. And it raises questions about his independence from Texas oil-industry supporters.

"It's been devastating," said Paul Gadola, who was Michigan's Reagan-Bush chairman in 1984 and is as yet uncommitted for 1988. "High oil prices have gravely hurt this state economically. And in my opinion the remark is going to have a serious and negative effect here as far as Bush is concerned."

Mr. Atwater and Mr. Fuller in particular — the pigs of the 1980 campaign, who came into their own with the blessing of the veterans Jim Baker and Mike Deaver — are finding that it's windy at the top. Old-line Bush supporters have accused Mr. Atwater of pushing their man too far to the right, and Mr. Fuller of blocking their access.

Over the Christmas holiday, Robert Mosbacher, a Houston oil executive and 30-year Bush friend, flew down to Nicholas Brady's Nassau retreat to confront the vacationing vice president about what Mr. Mosbacher called "problems" with the staff. The specific problem was that Mr. Fuller wasn't returning calls to Bush loyalists.

"I'd say there were a few rough spots that needed to be worked on, and I'm fairly direct in my comments," said Mr. Mosbacher. "I was just anxious that the staff be conscientious and sensitive to people who have been helpful to Bush."

Young, new to Mr. Bush, and seemingly without a clear line of command, the Atwater-Fuller team has its work cut out for it. George Bush may lead the pack in the early polls, but as a candidate he presents some thorny problems for his advisers. They are problems that, if not overcome, could make his recent troubles look minor by comparison.

PRESS RELATIONS: Mr. Bush has a hostile relationship with the national news media, which surfaced most astonishingly in the George Will column. Mr. Will, who ordinarily trains his ire on targets well to the left of the vice president, used words like "demagoguery" and "glorification" and cited a 1984 Washington Post editorial that called Mr. Bush "the Cliff Barnes of American politics."

During the 1984 race, with Mr. Bush in the difficult position of running against the first woman vice presidential nominee, reporters had a field day with Barbara Bush's reference to Geraldine A. Ferraro as a "\$4 million — I can't say it, but it rhymes with rich." And "Donesbury" immortalized him in October 1984 as a candidate who had to place his "embattled manhood in a blind trust."

By the end of the campaign, Mr. Bush's then press secretary, Pete Teley, was barely talking to the traveling press, giving briefings only to local media. The national press got to send a pool reporter.

"The last time we spoke I told [Mr. Bush] that he had to work on developing a relationship with the press," says Ed Rollins, director of Reagan-Bush '84 and now a political consultant. "I said, 'It's crazy for you to run all over the country and build up support — and here, these guys don't like you.' I said, 'They are not going to give you the benefit of the doubt.'"

For a veteran politician, the vice president still seems unusually sensitive to any kind of press criticism. At a recent White House dinner, guests overheard Mr. Bush tell Susan Watters, a writer for Fairchild Publications, that a rather benign story she had done on him for *M* magazine "stunk" and had "helped the opposition."

DELEGATING AUTHORITY: As a candidate, Mr. Bush has a history of stubbornly managing himself. "From the standpoint of any kind of campaign, George Bush doesn't listen very well," says David Keene, political director for Mr. Bush's 1980 race who is now working for a potential Bush rival, Bob Dole, the Republican senator from Kansas. "He's much more inclined to listen to his old friends like Jim Baker. He has a low regard for political operatives."

In January, for example, rejecting staff advice, he insisted on appearing before the Reverend Jerry Falwell's Liberty Federation, praising Mr. Falwell for his "moral vision." The speech helped shape an image of Mr. Bush as a man who would embrace anyone for a vote.

Mr. Bush's insistence on running his own show can create indecisiveness and confusion among his advisers. "There isn't a single person in charge over there," said John Sears, who managed Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign before he was fired from the job. "Everyone is reporting to George and you can't do it that way."

An interesting case in point is the way a potential interview for this story was handled. In January, Marlin Fitzwater, the press secretary, offered an interview with the vice president. When a time was later requested, Mr. Fitzwater arranged it. He called on a Monday and scheduled it for Friday.

On Friday, three hours before the interview, Mr. Fuller canceled it, saying he and the vice president were "uncomfortable" with the subject matter, which was his staff. A few hours later Mr. Fuller said that he was now "comfortable" and so he would speak to Mr. Bush about an interview the following week.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Atwater said he had spoken to the vice president the day before and Mr. Bush had agreed to the interview.

On Monday, Mr. Fitzwater called and said there would be no interview, explaining that the staff was "unanimously" for it but Mr. Bush was not. On Monday night, Mr. Atwater said he was sure there would be an interview.

On Tuesday everyone said the interview was off.

THE BAKER FACTOR: How do you run a campaign with a 900-pound political gorilla looking over your shoulder?

The influence that Mr. Baker, the Treasury Secretary, will have on the candidate is incalculable. Mr. Baker — a Texas friend of Mr. Bush's and manager of his 1980 race — is understandably sensitive to the suggestion that he is actually running the campaign from Treasury, but he does meet regularly with Mr. Atwater, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Teeter.

A few weeks ago, he dined privately with Mr. Bush, Mr. Atwater, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Teeter at the vice president's house. "He's got more clout than anyone," said Mr. Atwater. "But he's not calling the shots day to day."

THE FRONT-RUNNER SYNDROME: Mr. Bush comes to the presidential race with some tremendous advantages: his office, broad experience, name recognition, ability to raise funds and identification with an unusually popular president, although this last can be a problem as well, making it hard for him to be seen as his own man. But some political observers predict that his decision to capitalize aggressively on his front-runner position can only help opponents by making Mr. Bush more susceptible to gaffes.

"The idea is for the front-runner to avoid mistakes," said John McEvoy, a Washington attorney who worked for Ed Muskie in the 1972 race and helped Gary Hart's campaign in 1984. "These guys seem to have gotten it backward. Every time Mr. Bush steps off a sidewalk, he steps in it."

Last month, a Harris poll showed that Mr. Bush, who was the first choice of 38 percent of GOP voters one year ago, had slipped to 29 percent this year. "We're real pleased to have George Bush and his guys out there," said Don Devine, a Dole adviser. "How many horse races do you see where the first horse out wins the race?"

"The point," said Mr. Atwater, "is that there's not a single move George Bush can make these days that he won't be criticized for in some quarter. That's just a fact."

And in the world of political pros, the same can be said about Mr. Atwater, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Teeter and Mr. Brady.

After 2 Months, Aquino Says She's 'Comfortable' With Mission as President

By Samuel Abt International Herald Tribune

MANILA — "If this is a honeymoon, I'd hate to think what a non-honeymoon would be like," Corason C. Aquino said. "I would just like to wake up one day to face no problems. I guess that will not be any time soon."

It is not a critical electorate that has kept Mrs. Aquino's first two months as president of the Philippines from being a political honeymoon. It is the size of her country's problems, including a \$25-billion foreign debt, a negative growth rate and 25-percent inflation last year.

As a series of interviews with Filipinos and foreigners confirms, Mrs. Aquino is right in assuming that these problems will not soon disappear. But she also made it clear during a long talk in Manila last week that she retains a strong sense of mission.

"I see myself as being given this job for a special reason," she told a dozen American journalists in her office at the Malacañang Guest House. "I am grateful."

She acknowledged that her ability to exercise power had come under increasingly public questioning, and that her coalition government remained divided by some programs begun since the flight of Ferdinand E. Marcos on Feb. 25. Still, she insisted, she had her own agenda and would adhere to it.

"I would like to help continue the newfound enthusiasm of the Philippine people," she said. "I want them to know I will try to do my very best with the limited funds available. I intend to keep in close touch with the people," she said. "This is why I am here. The people like seeing me and hearing me. In two weeks' time I will start visiting the provinces."

During her campaign for the presidency, she continued, she visited many rural areas without an adequate supply of drinking water. She would like to encourage the digging of wells. "This could be a Cory Aquino project," she said. "This is something I could do."

"What is important is for the people to know I care, that I am trying to do something."

In other points, Mrs. Aquino:

- Indicated that, despite a spreading insurgency by Communist-led troops, military spending would be subordinated to the overall needs of the economy. "The minister of defense is aware that answer to the insurgency cannot be a total military solution," she said.

Retreated from her campaign position that only a referendum would decide if the United States would keep its two bases in the Philippines, Subic Bay and Clark. "We will be negotiating a mutually acceptable agreement and submit it to the people," she said. She refused to say how she thought such a vote would go if it were held now.

Also refused to say whether she was thinking of forming her own political party but insisted that she was indeed running the government. "I feel comfortable enough. Ask the cabinet ministers who's in charge." ("Cory is in charge," agreed a U.S. official. "She's increasingly assertive. My impression is she's increasingly enjoying it.")

Said she was not bothered by the conflicting political ambitions of many of her ministers. "We were all in this together. We could not have removed Mr. Marcos if we hadn't worked together. The ministers have a right to be ambitious for the future but we are responsible to the people. The people will know if we don't do our best."

Mrs. Aquino answered questions in what used to be a Marcos sitting room at the guest house, a five-year-old building across a courtyard from the Malacañang Palace. She rarely uses the palace and refuses to live there.

"She has an aversion to anything Marcos has touched," explained Teodoro L. Locsin Jr., the minister of information. He reported that Mrs. Aquino would move soon into a house near the palace, leaving her home in Quezon City, 25 minutes away from central Manila. She travels the route by bulletproof van. "She could get here faster but insists that the driver stop for every red light," Mr. Locsin said. "It is a nightmare for the security people."

Citing a warning by the Minister of De-

fense, Juan Ponce Enrile, that she moved too freely in public without worrying about her security, Mrs. Aquino admitted that such considerations bothered her.

"I'm a very private person," she said. "I've always loved my privacy and I've lost that. That's the sad part: I've lost my freedom in trying to restore freedom."

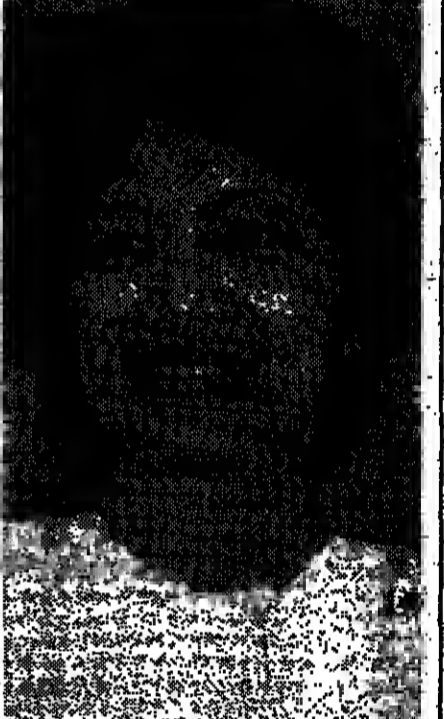
Asked how she liked her job otherwise, she laughed. "It's not a question of liking," she insisted. "When I accepted the draft for office, I decided to do my best. When I assumed office, I committed myself to doing a good job, making a success of my administration."

"I'm not a traditional politician," she said. "If my husband had been president, you would see a man enjoying the presidency."

During the interview, Mrs. Aquino, 52, often referred to her husband, Benigno S.

'What is important is for the people to know I care, that I am trying to do something.'

— Corason Aquino



'Cory is in charge. She's increasingly assertive. My impression is she's increasingly enjoying it.'

— A U.S. official

Aquino Jr. The principal opposition leader, he was shot to death in August 1983 when he returned from exile in the United States, where he had gone in 1980 after spending seven years in Philippine military custody. "The first time I experienced the power of the presidency," Mrs. Aquino said, "was when I visited Camp Aguinaldo, where the minister of defense holds office."

During the time of my husband's incarceration, whenever I went to Camp Aguinaldo it really was such a very nervous experience. Each time I would go wondering if the minister would see me, would he give me some of these so-called privileges I'm asking for my husband. It was always a moment of fear, I would say.

 "This time, for my first visit there, I said, 'Things have really changed and here I come with my military escort and the military is waiting for me, all the generals, and this is what's like to be president.'

 "It was such a sharp contrast — a 180-degree turn for me."

As Ski Resorts Swallow Forests, Some Swiss See Threat to Postcard-Like Scenery

By Lisa Schlein International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Swiss environmentalists have charged that the country's forests and Alpine meadows are being threatened with destruction by ski resort developers.

The World Wildlife Fund of Switzerland and the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature lost an important lawsuit last month that they had filed against organizers of the 1987 world championship ski races in Crans-Montana.

The Swiss Federal Tribunal decided that the organizers could fell about 60,000 square yards (30,000 square meters) of forest to make way for three ski tracks and press stadiums for the event. Guy Praplan, the secretary-general of the Alpine Ski World Championship Organization, was pleased by the victory.

"Their interest was the protection of the forests," he said. "Our interest was to first organize the world championship, and secondly to adapt the slopes to the actual needs of tourists. We proposed a project which takes into account the landscape and nature. We're trying to conciliate the touristic needs with the needs for nature."

The environmentalists believe that economic and political considerations played a greater role in the Crans-Montana decision than the event's organizers admitted. The environmentalists are bracing for even harder battles as bidding gets under way for the 1996 Winter Olympics.



A skiing resort at Evolène in the Swiss canton of Valais.

tourists, rejects unbridled growth of winter sporting areas.

John Geissler, who oversees market analysis and documentation at the Swiss National Tourist Office, believes that tourism is approaching the saturation point. He fears that overly ambitious development projects ultimately will harm the tourist industry.

 "The Swiss National Tourist Office for many years has been warning of overdeveloping tourism," he said. "If you develop tourism too strongly, you will create a situation of overkill. We know that our prime capital is our landscape. We don't say, 'Don't construct anything new.' But we think things should be done with a sensible plan in mind."

used to smooth slopes for the first time in the history of Alpine skiing. The dizzying speeds that skiers could achieve on manicured hills revolutionized the sport and created a multi-billion-dollar industry.

Switzerland responded to the new possibilities with gusto. The country's 200-odd ski resorts grew in size and in technical complexity. Statistics from the Swiss National Tourist Office show that since 1973, the number of mechanical installations throughout Switzerland has tripled. In the canton of Valais, they have increased fourfold.

There are now 570 cable cars and 1,300 ski lifts in Switzerland. If the cables were laid end to end, they would stretch about 1200 miles (nearly 2,000 kilometers). In winter, the system can transport a million passengers at the same time.

This country of 6.5 million inhabitants receives about 16 million visitors a year, 60 percent of them during the summer. But over the past 20 years, winter tourism has gained economic precedence over summer tourism in the mountains. Tourist revenues from foreign visitors totaled 9.6 billion Swiss francs (\$5.2 billion) in 1984, while revenues from Swiss tourists totaled 6.2 billion Swiss francs.

Hans Weiss, general secretary of the Swiss Foundation for Landscape Protection, says only about one-fifth of Switzerland's land surface can be exploited for tourism. "I would say we have used up more than half of the exploitable tourist area in Switzerland, maybe two-thirds," he said. "It's crazy to think that we're now far from the absolute limit. We can't make any more compromises."

Heavy dependence on tourists also is having a negative effect on local populations in resort areas.

"During the peak seasons," Mr. Weiss said, "we get a lot of tourists and we deal with them in an active way. But during the dead periods, there's little to do. Economic life deteriorates. What do people do during those times? If they are rich enough, they can ride out the slow

periods," he said. "The others find their lives disrupted. They have many problems finding other productive work, and experience a great deal of stress."

"We attract people to Switzerland with brochures that show the charming traditional life, the chalets, the natural forests," he said. "But when they come here, people see that these

ambitious plans so far is to create a vast skiing area in the Valais region. Under this plan, a number of skiing resorts from Verbier to Zermatt would be linked by lifts. Four of the seven valleys involved in the project already have been joined.

Anne-Marie Kraus, coordinator of the Suisse-Romande section of the World Wildlife Fund, regards the project as a publicity stunt aimed at attracting tourists.

"If the promoters succeed in linking the whole valley with hundreds of mechanical lifts, people won't be able to take much advantage of them," she said. "It's a physical question. No one can use all these installations in a short period. It would be impossible."

Fierce competition among the Bernese Oberland, Lucerne and Lausanne regions for the 1996 Olympic Games has begun, and elaborate plans for new structures are on the drawing boards. Environmentalists say many of the projects would destroy some of Switzerland's most beautiful forests and meadows.

But environmentalists are not disheartened. They note that public opposition has emerged at the destruction of the forests and landscape for commercial reasons, and that the outcry in the national press over the Crans-Montana decision gave a boost to their cause.

Environmentalists also point out that the communities of Davos and St. Moritz, two of Switzerland's most renowned ski resorts, voted overwhelmingly against voting for the Olympics. The citizens opposed further development.

 Mr. Weiss of the Swiss Foundation for Landscape Protection believes that the fight between conservation and development forces will last a long time. He is convinced that it is not only possible, but necessary, to find an equilibrium between the two.

"We must conserve the landscape beauty for tourism, but also for our own population," he said. "There's a necessity to identify with our own past and traditions. Without the past, there is no future."

'We're in the process of undermining the foundation of our tourism. The idyllic countryside... will soon only exist on postcards.'

— Philippe Roch, World Wildlife Fund

attractive images of Switzerland are no bigger than a handkerchief in a landscape which has been disguised by roads, by construction and by mechanical installations.

"We're in the process of undermining the foundation of our tourism," Mr. Roch added. "The idyllic countryside which creates the success of the region will soon only exist on postcards."

 The doomsday scenarios of environmentalists are given little credence in many quarters, and expansion continues unabated. One of the most

ARTS / LEISURE

Handwritten scribble in the top right corner.

er 2 Months, Aquino's She's 'Comfort' Mission as Pro... by Samuel Abt

Paris Delight: 'Fille du Régiment' revived in a Sparkling Production

David Stevens... The opera comique in Paris was composed by an... and the principal roles at...



James Anderson and Alfredo Kraus in 'Fille du Régiment'.

'Gambler' Is Fine Little Musical

By Sheridan Morley... AT Hampstead, Bob Goody and Mel Smith are staging a sketchy and shambly but constantly intriguing study, 'The Gambler'.

THE BRITISH STAGE

of Sandown Park. Their style and ideas are about halfway between 'Guys and Dolls' and John Godber's 'The Bouncers'.

U. S. Gives Stolen Stella to Museum

By Frank T. Grogono... WASHINGTON — The government has ended a 12-year search for the owner of a watercolor painting by the American artist Joseph Stella.

The twin surprises of 'Annie Get Your Gun' which in a rare revival opens the 25th anniversary season at Chichester, are the greatness of the score and the appalling inadequacy of the book.

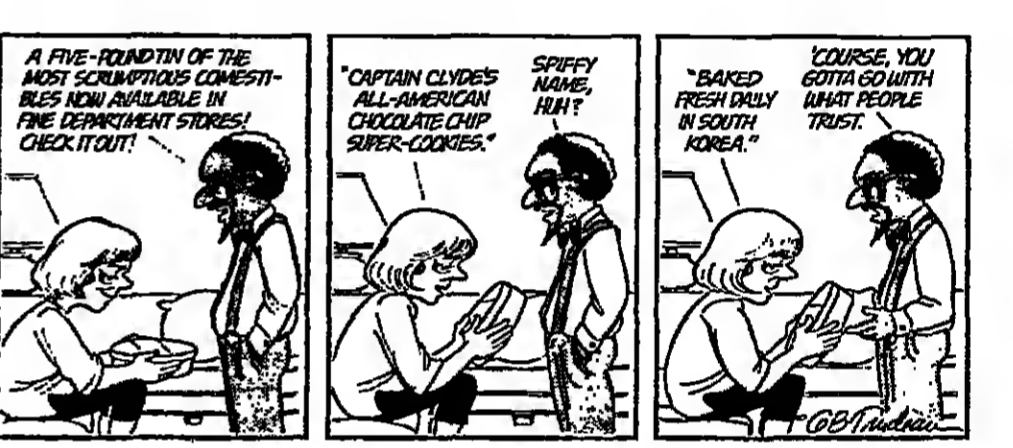
What this revival indicates most clearly is that, contrary to current belief, Ayckbourn has not got much darker as a playwright.

Soviet Loan Show Unveiled in U. S.

United Press International... WASHINGTON — The National Gallery of Art has unveiled 41 paintings from two Soviet museums, hailing the exhibit as a landmark of cultural cooperation between the superpowers.

Someone in the New York area who was under federal investigation in a stolen property case had given the witness the painting and other works of art to sell, officials said.

Hirshhorn officials described the watercolor as an important addition to the museum, which is part of the Smithsonian Institution.



'Chess' Delayed; 'Sunder' Won't Play

The Associated Press... A breakdown in negotiations has led to a delay in the preview of the musical 'Chess'.

Meanwhile, the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet wound up its Russian festival with a staging of 'La Cenerentola'.

Where this production sparkled, it was mainly in the orchestra pit, where the London Sinfonietta under Donato Renzetti brought a chamber-ensemble clarity and nuance to the score.

ostcard-Like Se... The process of... the countryside... only exist on...

Advertisement for British Caledonian Airways Executive Class featuring a large image of a Wedgwood B.C.A.L. C.K.G. plate and text describing the service.

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more enjoyable. You may, at first, be surprised how our cabin staff seem to anticipate your every demand. And take great pleasure in doing so.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing logo and volume statistics.

AMEX Diaries table with columns: Class, Prev., Volume up/down.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg., Week Ago, Year Ago.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg.

NYSE Diaries table with columns: Class, Prev., Volume up/down.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: April 28, 29, 30, 31.

Val. of 4 P.M. 168,770,000. Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 122,660,000.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Sales table with columns: 4 P.M. volume, Prev. 4 P.M. volume.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Prices Sharply Lower on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated Tuesday as a psychological fallout from the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union hit the utility sector and spread to other market sectors.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.



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Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Advertisement for AMETEK heating systems, featuring a flame icon and the text '96% EFFICIENT'.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1986

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

ord to the Workaholic
Efficient? Get Organized

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

Workaholics take cover. Getting organized means you don't have to work late at the office and you don't have to take work home on weekends. If you are really organized, you may even be able to squeeze in that extra 15 minutes a week.

Experts agree that there must be equilibrium between private and work life.

Management experts agree that the quality of work life, not the quantity, is the key to productivity. But workaholics who stay in the office until the boss's light goes out are not doing themselves any favors.

Time-management experts agree there must be an equilibrium between private and work life. "At the beginning of the course, we tell you how much time you have in your life," said Chris Sennet, a manager in the training and development department of General Electric Ltd., the British subsidiary of the U.S. electronics company, which offers a two-day seminar on time management for managers.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for U.S. Dollar, British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for instrument, rate, and date. Includes entries for Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for price, date, and source. Includes entries for Gold, Silver, etc.

Markets Closed

Markets were closed Tuesday in Japan for a holiday. Financial markets were closed Wednesday in Israel and the Netherlands and Thursday in most of South America and the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

U.K. Cuts
Planned
ADR Tax

Rate Reduced to 1.5% From 5%

LONDON — The government withdrew on Tuesday a much-criticized proposal to put a 5-percent conversion tax on share units known as American Depository Receipts (ADRs) as shares in British companies that are denominated in dollars and marketed in multiples of British share units, making them attractive to Americans.

The proposed 5-percent tax had been sharply criticized in the United States and by leading British companies with U.S. shareholders. The companies felt it was protectionist and would hinder their expansion in the United States.

Mr. MacGregor said that in the light of representations received from companies most directly affected by the proposed 5-percent tax, the government had decided to reduce it to 1.5 percent.

The government halved stamp duty on share transactions in the budget and had to seek to safeguard the 2600 million (\$932 million) of revenue this is expected to bring in 1986/87, Mr. MacGregor said.

He said that since the 0.5-percent duty on loan stocks proposed in the budget there had been a sharp fall in long-term interest rates, signs of the corporate bond market reviving and evidence of stamp duty diverting borrowers into issue bearer and Euro-storers stock.

The boost to consumer demand is supposed to come from Japan's huge savings pool. Economists agree that in the next few years, when current exchange rate adjustments shake out into national economies, this approach looks good in theory, but not in practice.

Several committees empowered to map out a revolution in the nation's economy and way of life have proposed sweeping changes in tax and savings structures, a virtual rebuilding of Japan's crowded cities, to stimulate housing consumption, even a basic change in Japanese thinking.

Trade unions also appear set to accept management requests for lower wage increases this year because of the slowdown in the key steel, car, shipbuilding and electrical industries. Japanese consumption expendi-

U.S.-Canada Car Links Under Strain
Competition From Asia,
Labor Relations Test Pact

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Strains are starting to appear in the 20-year marriage of the U.S. and Canadian auto industries.

Labor relations have turned frosty, a result of last year's split of the Canadian branch of the United Automobile Workers union from its less militant Detroit parent. Because of the split, some American car makers are worried about U.S. plants being dependent on Canada for key parts.

Now, Japan's Honda Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Co. and South Korea's Hyundai Motor Co. are all planning to open their first Canadian assembly plants in the next two years, giving them a back-door route into the United States.

The challenge from Asia is even raising questions about the future of the 1965 Auto Pact, under which Ottawa and Washington effectively eliminated all duties on vehicles and parts shipped between the two countries.

The falling value of the Canadian dollar has made manufacturing ventures here even more attractive of late to Detroit. Labor costs are about 57 an hour below the level in U.S. auto plants.

MIAMI — Eastern Airlines announced Tuesday a \$110.6-million loss for the first quarter, attributing the drop to fare wars and uncertainty over a labor crisis.

Eastern, which announced its sale to Houston-based Texas Air Corp. as it faced deadlines from creditors and labor unions in February, had its second consecutive losing quarter after five profitable quarters.

The first-quarter losses marked a \$134.9-million decline from the first quarter of 1985.

U.S. Indicators,
Home Sales Post
Sharp Increases

Compiled by Our Staff From Department of Commerce

NEW YORK — The main gauge of future U.S. economic activity, the Index of Leading Indicators, rose 0.5 percent last month after a gain of 0.9 percent in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

In another indication of strong U.S. economic performance, the Commerce Department said Tuesday that new sales of single-family homes soared 27.4 percent in March, to a record annual rate of 903,000 units, as consumers cashed in on falling mortgage rates.

The big sales increase in March came as home prices were holding fairly steady. The average sales price rose 3.6 percent, to \$110,400, but the median price actually fell by 1.2 percent, to \$88,300.

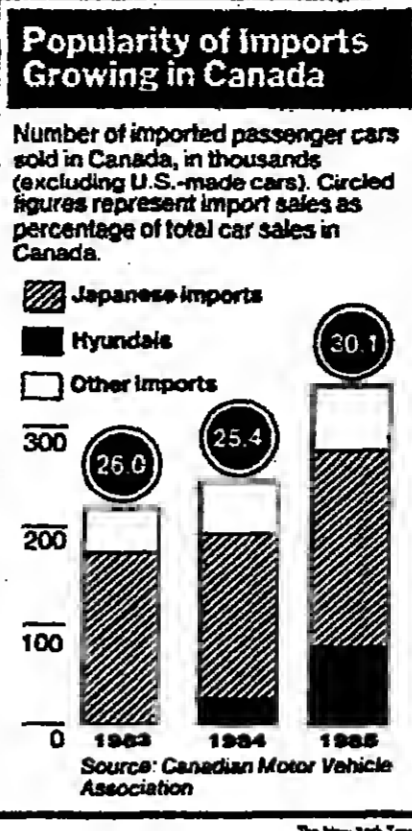
Mike Evans, head of Evans Economics, said the advance in the index came as "no real surprise" and predicted stronger growth in the second quarter of this year, led by advances in the services sector.

LUXEMBOURG — Inflation for 10 members of the European Community dropped to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in March from 4.1 percent in February, itself a 15-year low, the EC said Tuesday.

The EC statistics agency said prices, excluding energy, in Spain and Portugal, rose 0.2 percent in March, including the two new members, prices rose at an annual rate of 4.1 percent in March, down from 4.7 percent in February, it said.

Spanish prices rose by a modest 0.4 percent, the same rate as the previous month, while Portugal saw a slight decline in the rate of inflation.

The strong gains in leading indicators in the past two months have given analysts hope that the economy will rebound substantially in the second half of this year following two years of sluggish growth.



Under the pact, Canada dropped its punishing car tariffs of about 25 percent. In return, the U.S. car makers agreed to assemble one car in Canada for each one they sold here, although many of the cars made in Canada are actually sold in the United States and vice versa.

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Common Market
Reports Drop in
Rate of Inflation

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

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Eastern Airlines Reports 2d Consecutive Loss

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Eastern, which announced its sale to Houston-based Texas Air Corp. as it faced deadlines from creditors and labor unions in February, had its second consecutive losing quarter after five profitable quarters.

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Raising Consumer Demand Is Problem for Japan

By Eric Hall
Reuters

TOKYO — International efforts to replace Japan's export growth with domestic-driven demand could collapse because the Japanese may not be able to consume more than they already, officials figure.

The boost to consumer demand is supposed to come from Japan's huge savings pool. Economists agree that in the next few years, when current exchange rate adjustments shake out into national economies, this approach looks good in theory, but not in practice.

Several committees empowered to map out a revolution in the nation's economy and way of life have proposed sweeping changes in tax and savings structures, a virtual rebuilding of Japan's crowded cities, to stimulate housing consumption, even a basic change in Japanese thinking.

Trade unions also appear set to accept management requests for lower wage increases this year because of the slowdown in the key steel, car, shipbuilding and electrical industries. Japanese consumption expendi-

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, 52-Week High/Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like IBM, AT&T, etc.

(Continued) Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, 52-Week High/Low, Close, Change. Lists more stocks like General Electric, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, 52-Week High/Low, Close, Change. Lists international stocks like British Petroleum, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, 52-Week High/Low, Close, Change. Lists more international stocks like Shell, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, 52-Week High/Low, Close, Change. Lists more international stocks like ICI, etc.

U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures like Wheat, Corn, Soybean, etc.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures like Cattle, Hogs, Pork, etc.

Food

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists food futures like Coffee, Cocoa, etc.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists metals futures like Copper, Nickel, etc.

Stocks

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stock indices and prices.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists more stock indices and prices.

AREA DEVELOPMENT ADVERTISEMENT The Netherlands: International Plant and Investment Opportunities. Commission for Foreign Investment in The Netherlands.

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Currency Options Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, Currency, Strike, Call, Put, Last.

London Metals Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists Aluminum, Copper, Lead, etc.

London Commodities Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Asian Commodities Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists Singapore Gold Futures, etc.

Cash Prices Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various cash commodities.

DM Futures Options Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last. Lists DM futures options.

NYSE Closing

Includes the information on the New York Stock Exchange.

Market Summary

Stock	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	+12.34
S&P 500	+11.89
NASDAQ Composite	+13.45
NYSE Composite	+12.98

NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	125.40	123.80
AT&T	54.20	53.50
Microsoft	42.50	41.80
Apple	35.60	35.10

Stock	High	Low
Gold	368.50	367.80
Silver	12.45	12.35
Copper	2.45	2.40

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	24.85
Natural Gas	4.12
Wheat	3.25

Stock	Price
IBM	124.50
AT&T	54.10
Microsoft	42.20

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	24.90
Natural Gas	4.15
Wheat	3.28

Stock	Price
IBM	124.80
AT&T	54.30
Microsoft	42.40

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.00
Natural Gas	4.18
Wheat	3.30

Stock	Price
IBM	125.00
AT&T	54.50
Microsoft	42.60

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.10
Natural Gas	4.20
Wheat	3.32

Stock	Price
IBM	125.20
AT&T	54.70
Microsoft	42.80

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.20
Natural Gas	4.22
Wheat	3.34

Stock	Price
IBM	125.40
AT&T	54.90
Microsoft	43.00

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.30
Natural Gas	4.24
Wheat	3.36


Stock	Price
IBM	125.60
AT&T	55.10
Microsoft	43.20

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.40
Natural Gas	4.26
Wheat	3.38

Stock	Price
IBM	125.80
AT&T	55.30
Microsoft	43.40
Apple	35.80

Commodity	Price
Crude Oil	25.50
Natural Gas	4.28
Wheat	3.40

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<p>Asian Commodities</p> <p>Soybean Oil: 21.85 Wheat: 3.25 Sugar: 28.45 Cocoa: 1850.00 Coffee: 142.50 Rubber: 1.45 Gold: 368.50 Silver: 12.45 Copper: 2.45 Nickel: 21.85 Zinc: 1.45 Iron Ore: 65.00 Aluminum: 1.15 Steel: 1.15 Lumber: 1.15 Paper: 1.15 Textiles: 1.15 Agriculture: 1.15 Energy: 1.15 Metals: 1.15 Chemicals: 1.15 Automotive: 1.15 Aerospace: 1.15 Telecommunications: 1.15 Media: 1.15 Healthcare: 1.15 Retail: 1.15 Financial: 1.15 Technology: 1.15 Real Estate: 1.15 Insurance: 1.15 Banking: 1.15 Government: 1.15 Utilities: 1.15 Transportation: 1.15 Construction: 1.15 Manufacturing: 1.15 Services: 1.15 Miscellaneous: 1.15</p>	<p>Index Options</p> <p>S&P 500: 11.89 Nasdaq Composite: 13.45 Dow Jones Industrial Average: 12.34 NYSE Composite: 12.98</p>
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Workaholics, Get Organized

(Continued from Page 11) overcome bad habits. One tip is to do the worst task first thing in the morning.

Time-management experts in France, on the other hand, tend toward chronobiology, which studies the body's biological rhythms, and suggest starting the day with the easiest tasks to give the body time to wake up.

All time-management experts have some kind of filing system to sort paper. Options include throwing it away, filing it, putting it off to a later date, doing something about it or referring it to someone else.

Some companies send time-wasters ratings because of chronic lateness to the time-management courses. All GE participants are referred to the course by their bosses.

"Some executives come to the course because they want to figure out how to do some of the things they enjoy doing most and don't have time to do, such as music, tennis or spending more time with their family," says Franco Lenzini, marketing director of Institut de l'Expansion.

The biggest problem time-management experts face is that time is rarely the executive's own. In corporations, time means the boss's time or the client's time. According to Groupe Expansion, the most effective time-management seminars are, therefore, those that involve a whole department.

"The most important message to get across is that you have to respect the other person's time," Mrs. Lenzini said.

Tiffany Appoints Division Official

By Brenda Erdmann International Herald Tribune LONDON — Tiffany & Co., which announced late last week that it would open a shop in London in September as the first step in its European expansion, has appointed Patrick Duchamp senior vice president of its international division.

Mr. Duchamp will be based in New York and will be responsible for the planning and development of Tiffany's newly created international division, which Tiffany has established to oversee its expansion in foreign markets. In addition to London, the prestigious jeweler is looking at openings in Paris, Munich and Milan.

Before joining Tiffany, Mr. Duchamp held the position of vice president of sales at Carter Inc. where he was in charge of the wholesale division in the United States. He also held management positions at Parfums, Van Cleef & Arpels in New York and Paris.

Tiffany opened its first shop in Europe in London in 1968, and a branch in Geneva followed. The Geneva shop closed after a few years. During World War II Tiffany closed its shop in London and in Paris.

Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd. has named Masaaki Iwami general manager of its London branch, succeeding Makoto Yoshida, who is returning to the bank's Tokyo office. Mr. Iwami previously was with the bank in Tokyo.

ASEA AB, the Swedish electrical and electronics engineering group, said it had transferred Tomme Bergman from his post as president of its Portuguese subsidiary, ASEA

Manville Names 2 Top Officers

DENVER — Manville Corp. said Monday that it had appointed George Dillon chairman and W.T. Stephens president to help resolve issues in its bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Dillon, currently chairman of Butler Manufacturing Co. and a member of Manville's board for 17 years, replaces John McKinney, who is retiring. Mr. McKinney will also retire from his position as chief executive officer on Sept. 1.

Mr. Stephens will replace J.T. Hince, who resigned, and also become chief executive officer on Sept. 1 after Mr. McKinney's departure.

Electrica Ltd., to New Berlin, Wisconsin, as president of ASEA Industrial Systems Inc. Mr. Bergman succeeds Claes Hulman, who has left the ASEA group. No one has yet been named to succeed Mr. Bergman in Lisbon.

Alko NV, the Dutch chemicals and fibers group, said that at the 1987 annual meeting, Hans Günther Zempelin would resign from the board of management. At the same time it will be proposed that he be appointed as a member of Alko's supervisory council. In addition, Jan Willem Berghuis, currently president of Alko Nederland BV, will be nominated as a member of the board of management of Alko NV. Also, W. H. Schmeizer will retire as advisor to the board of management of Alko NV on May 31.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., the New York investment banking and brokerage firm, has elected Stefano Vavalitis and Michael Perera first vice presidents. Mr. Vavalitis is the manager of the syndicate department in the London corporate finance department at Smith Barney. Mr. Perera has been a member of Smith Barney's corporate finance department in London since 1981.

Diners Club International's Nick Rowe would take over a major strategic and marketing role covering its Europe, Middle East and Africa region. He will retain his post as chairman of Diners Club U.K. and will be succeeded as managing director of the unit by Geoff Andrews, who was group managing director of Dun & Bradstreet in London. Diners Club is a unit of Citicorp of New York.

Michelin, the French tire group, has named René Zingraff a managing partner. Michelin's other two managing partners are François Michelin and his cousin, François Rollier.

EBC Amro Bank Ltd., London, has appointed Anthony Lund as new chief executive. Mr. Lund, who takes over his new duties on May 1, currently is executive director of Shearson Lehman Brothers International in London and managing director of Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York. EBC Amro was formed last year when European Banking Co., established in London in 1973, was acquired by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV.

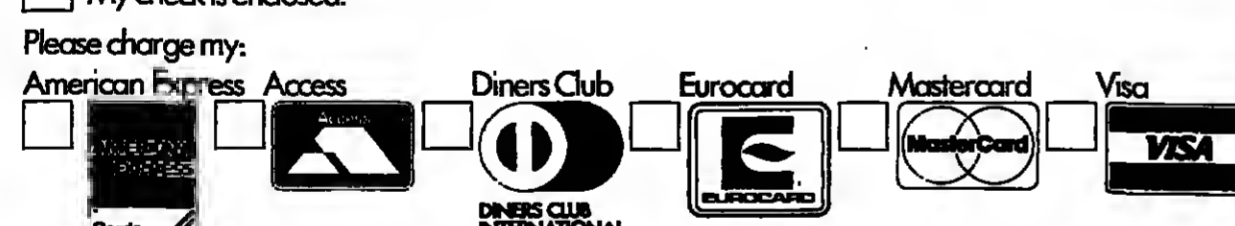
Reproduction of the Herald Tribune newspaper front page, showing the main headline 'Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery' and other news items.

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Table with columns: Country, Currency, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Lists rates for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe, North Africa, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 29 APRIL 1986. Table listing various funds and their prices.

Statoil advertisement for Stavanger, Norway. U.S. \$ 105,000,000 7% Notes of 1986/1989. Includes logos for Deutsche Bank Capital Markets, Morgan Guaranty Ltd, Swiss Bank Corp International, Banque Paribas Capital Markets, Credit Suisse First Boston, Merrill Lynch International & Co., and Salomon Brothers International.

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Appoints Division

Manville Names 2 Top Officers

DENVER — Manville Corp. announced Monday that it had appointed George Dillon chairman and W.T. Stephens president to help resolve issues in its bankruptcy proceedings.

Loz to Increase Capital 1-for-10 Rights Issue

Loz AG, the pharmaceutical company, announced Monday that it was raising 1.8 billion Swiss francs through a 1-for-10 rights issue.

Stanley Net Gain

Stanley, the investment manager, reported a net gain of 11.3 percent for the quarter, driven by gains in technology and financial stocks.

Advertisement: Funds Supplied by Funds Listed

Table listing various funds and their performance metrics, including names like Fidelity, Vanguard, and others.

ENI Reports Record Profit

Italy's state-owned oil and gas company ENI reported a record profit of 2.6 billion lire for the first quarter, up from 1.5 billion in the same period last year.

Australia Warns Holmes à Court

Sydney — The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal said Tuesday it had told Robert Holmes à Court, chairman of Bell Resources Ltd., a transport and communications company, that his radio and television licenses may be withdrawn unless he can show he is an Australian citizen.

People Offers Frequent-Flier Plan

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — People Express Inc. in a major shift in strategy aimed at attracting business travelers, has announced that it would begin offering a frequent-traveler program starting Thursday and that it would reconfigure most of its 80 aircraft for first-class seating by the end of this year.

Company Notes

BBA Group PLC's finance director, John White, declined comment on a newspaper report that the industrial textile company is considering making a bid for T1 Group PLC, a steel engineering company.

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Cars Starting to Appear in U.S.-Canada Car Industry Links

had three options in dealing with the problem: Bring the Japanese and South Koreans into the Auto Pact, write a new Auto Pact for them or make specific agreements with each company. The eventual content rules, said the official, who asked not to be identified, might be more stringent than those of the current pact with the United States.

to limit the effect on U.S. operations of future work stoppages in Canada. The moves were spurred by a strike against General Motors of Canada in 1984 that disrupted production in the United States.

Chevron Reports Profit Steady in Quarter

NEW YORK — Chevron Corp., the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, reported Tuesday that first-quarter earnings rose less than 1 percent, primarily because prices of petroleum products did not fall as fast as crude-oil prices.

Phillips' chairman, C.J. Silas, told stockholders at the company's annual meeting in Houston that the falling prices were largely responsible for the earnings slump.

Company Results

Table of company results for various firms, including financial metrics like revenue, profit, and share price.

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5 COMPLETE OFFSHORE DRILLING RIGS: 3-EMSCO C-3; IDECO E-1700; IDECO J-25.

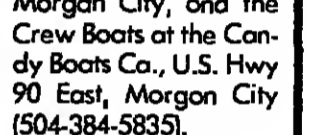
3 OFFSHORE JACK-UP WORKOVER RIGS: All self-propelled IDECO H-35-Ds;

4 UTILITY/CREW BOATS: All U.S.A. Flag certified; 100'-95' Length w. radars and radars; 21-24 Knots; accommodates crew of 4 w. quarters for additional 6; some w. stern control color TV, stereo, washer/dryer, and MUCH MORE.

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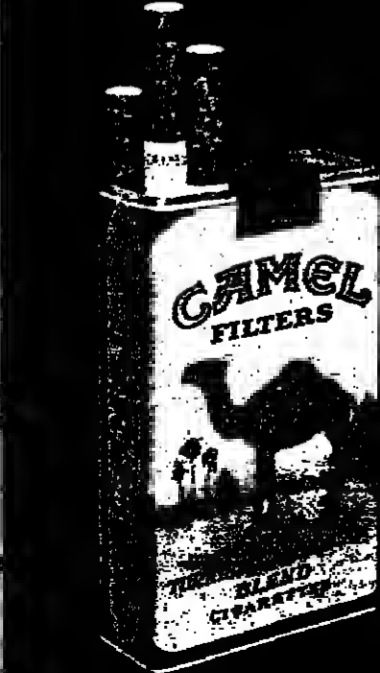
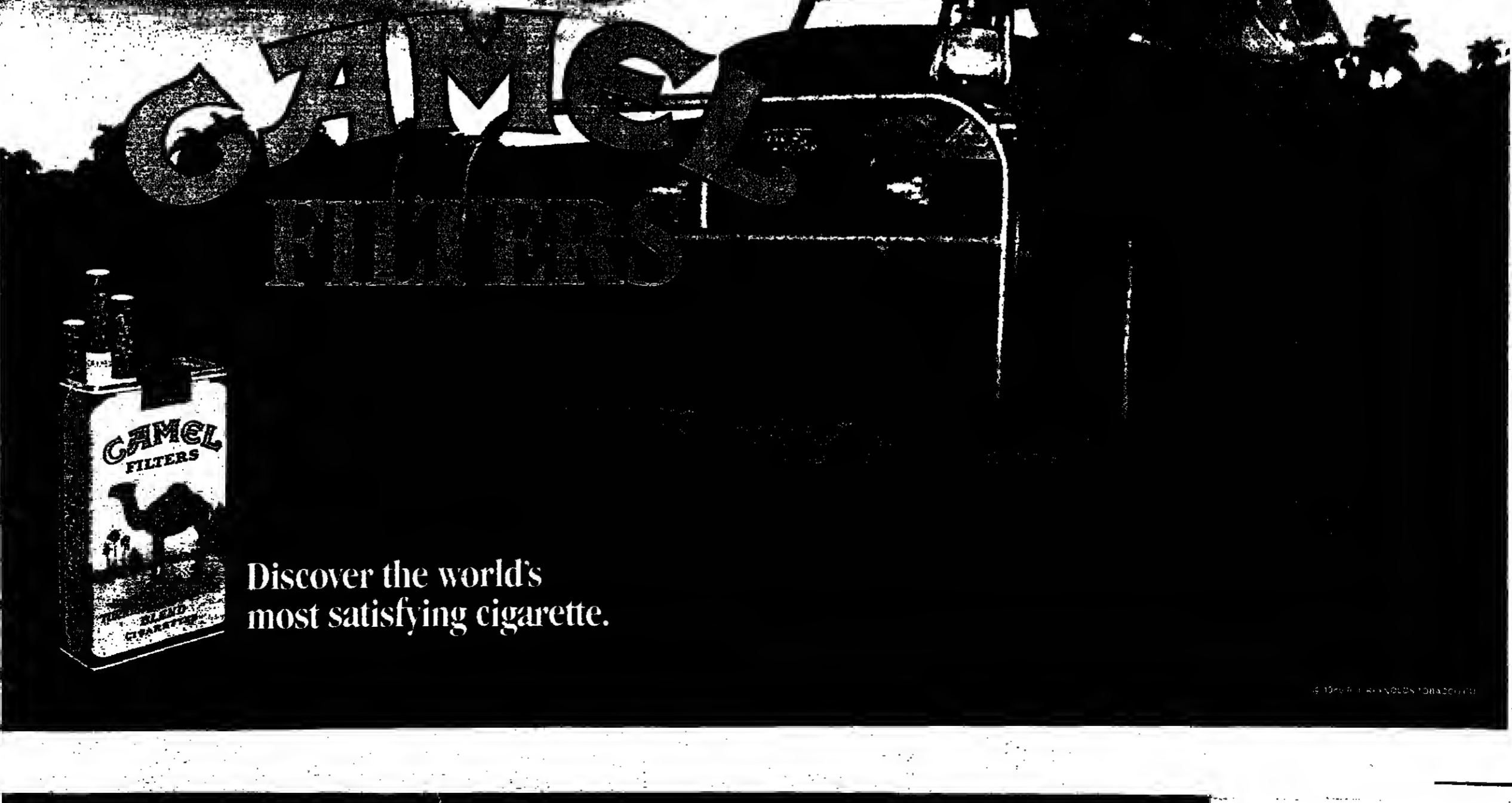
INSPECTION: Rigs can be inspected at the Dolphin Titan Yard, U.S. Hwy 662 South, Morgan City, and the Crew Boats at the Candy Boats Co., U.S. Hwy 90 East, Morgan City (504-384-5835).

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Close	Change
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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
11 1/4	11 1/4	AMC	1.10 10 10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

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Wells Fargo Purchase Of Crocker Approved

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board announced approval Tuesday for Wells Fargo & Co. to buy Crocker National Corp., an acquisition that would make Wells Fargo the 10th largest U.S. bank holding company.

Britain's Midland Bank PLC announced on Feb. 7 that it had agreed to sell its 100-percent interest in Crocker to Wells Fargo in a transaction valued at \$1.07 billion. Both Wells Fargo and Crocker have their headquarters in San Francisco. The merger creates a bank that will control 16.5 percent of California's bank deposits.

rice to Sell

to Westray

Associated Press
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are being withheld... Westray Capital Corp

Looses Bid Control Kaiser

Associated Press
ND, California — An

cup bid by Joseph A. Kaiser... Kaiser Chemical Corp

U.S. Steel Reports \$249-Million Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp., the largest U.S. steel producer, reported Tuesday a loss of \$249 million, or \$1.06 a share in the first quarter, after posting a profit of \$185 million, or 63 cents, in the like period a year earlier.

The company said that steel prices and lower oil and gas prices at its Marathon Oil Co. and Texas Oil & Gas Corp. units resulted in an operating loss of \$44 million in the first quarter compared with operating income of \$155 million a year earlier.

It said revenue fell to \$4.7 billion from \$5 billion a year earlier. Interest charges in the quarter were \$216 million.

Operating results were also hurt

by a postwar charge of \$351 million in the quarter to establish a reserve to reflect the reduction in value of crude oil and refined products inventories, U.S. Steel said.

The company's oil and gas segment had an operating loss of \$133 million before foreign income taxes, compared with operating income of \$413 million a year earlier. Sales dropped to \$2.6 billion from \$2.9 billion.

Capital and exploration expenditures in the segment will be reduced about 35 percent from last year's level, U.S. Steel said.

Also on Tuesday, Bethlehem Steel Corp. said in Pittsburgh that its first quarter loss widened to \$91.8 million from \$62.1 million a year earlier.

The chairman, Donald H. Trautman, who was succeeded as chief executive officer this year by the former president, Walter F. Williams, also announced his retirement as chairman effective May 31. Mr. Trautman will remain a member of the board.

The latest quarterly loss raises to \$2.03 billion the deficits reported by the third-largest U.S. steelmaker in the last 17 quarters.

The loss per share in the quarter was \$1.87, against \$1.45 a year earlier. Sales were down to \$1.17 billion from \$1.21 billion.

Mr. Williams, reporting in the annual meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, said Bethlehem expected another loss in the second quarter, but less than in the first quarter.

Credit National Cuts Prime Rate

Revers

PARIS — Credit National, France's public-sector, long-term financing institution, said Tuesday that it would cut its prime rate to 9.75 percent from 11 percent, effective Wednesday.

The prime rate, introduced in January, was last cut to 11 percent from 12 percent on March 6.

Credit National said it had decided to cut its prime rate after a decline in French money-market rates.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Stable, Stronger In Wake of Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar stabilized Tuesday and turned higher in the wake of intervention by West Germany's central bank and a general reluctance to take positions ahead of the economic summit meeting in Tokyo next week.

Dealers said the dollar was expected to remain more or less unchanged for the rest of the week pending some signal on future currency policy from the summit meeting. The dollar has plummeted more than 20 pence since the beginning of April, and dealers said the meeting would be an opportunity to clarify present policies.

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.1770 Deutsche marks at the close from 2.1645 there on Monday; to 168.05 yen from 167.35; to 1.8230 Swiss francs from 1.8070, and to 6.9370 French francs from 6.9000.

In earlier trading in London, the dollar closed at 2.1757 DM, up from 2.1660 there on Monday. The U.S. currency also rose to 167.80 yen from 167.05 and to 6.9250 French francs from 6.8999.

Dealers said that markets are now caught in a squeeze between U.S. officials, who appear to want to see the dollar still lower, and Japan and West Germany, who have indicated that they wish to see the currency stabilize at current levels or stronger.

Whereas it was relatively easy last September for the authorities

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currencies, Buy, Sell, Bid, Offer

Bundesbank Has No DM Target, Director Says

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank's intervention in support of the dollar Monday was aimed at restoring "orderly market conditions" and does not signal an attempt to keep the dollar from dropping below 2.2 Deutsche marks or any other target, Klaus Kohler, a Bundesbank director, said in an interview Tuesday.

The West German central bank is believed to have bought up to \$200 million on foreign-exchange markets Monday after the U.S. currency had plunged five pence in the early morning session, to a five-year low of 2.15 DM. Mr. Kohler said the Bundesbank was concerned about the sudden swing and moved to restore some stability.

"We are convinced that a central bank acting alone cannot achieve a desired exchange rate target," Mr. Kohler said. "While I'm not in a position to explain the Bank of Japan's intervention policy, I can say from the Bundesbank's side that we have no illusions about being able to stop a market trend on our own."

U.S. officials have indicated that they would like to see the dollar fall further.

THE EUROMARKETS

Record DM Calendar Raises Criticism of Registration System

By Christopher Pizoy

LONDON — The Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobond market was hit Tuesday by news that a record 18,735 billion DM in bonds had been registered for launch in May, dealers said.

Elsewhere in the market, prices finished slightly firmer after a relatively subdued day's trading.

Dealers added that there was now criticism about the system used by banks to register issues with the Bundesbank, because many of the issues are never in fact

launched. Of April's registered calendar of 9,099 billion DM, only 5.05 billion DM of bonds had been issued so far.

The Bundesbank said the new calendar comprises 63 straight issues for 16,675 billion DM; six equity-linked issues for 810 million DM; one floating-rate-note issue for 500 million DM, and two zero-coupon issues totaling 750 million DM.

Syndicate managers in Frankfurt said that some foreign borrowers were artificially inflating the calendar by registering an issue on several

dates with different lead managers.

Dealers in London agreed that there was no way that the market could withstand the amount of issues planned in the calendar. "Since the total volume is obviously false, it makes a mockery of the entire system," a trader said.

The head of trading at one house agreed, and added, "I hope this profit the Bundesbank into doing something about the present system of registering deals."

In Tuesday's secondary market, the dollar-straight sector prices

generally finished 4 or 5 point firmer, with sentiment underpinned by the firmer undertone on the New York market, dealers said. But they added that there was very little buying interest and that the market was still concerned that further price falls could occur.

By the end of normal trading, only one new dollar straight had emerged, a \$100-million bond issue for Farm Credit Corp. of Canada that pays 7 percent over 10 years and was priced at 101 1/2.

It was lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

Tuesday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

ing-Rate Notes

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

include the nationwide prices at the closing on Wall Street or reflect late trades elsewhere.

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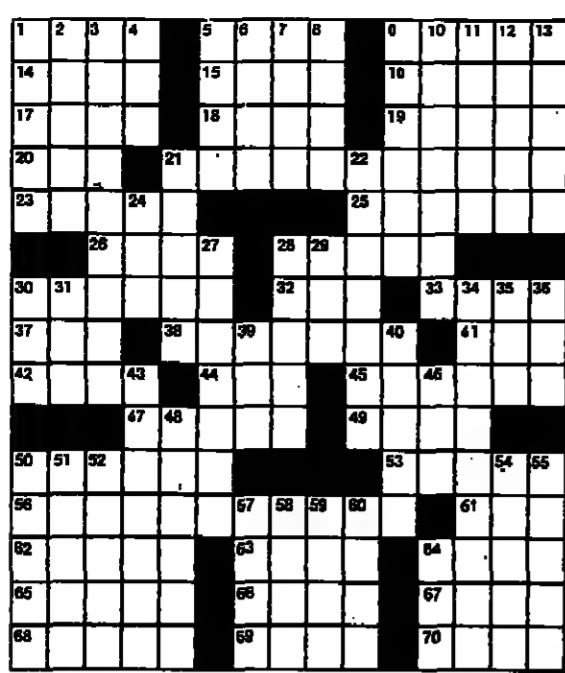
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AMEX High-Lows

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17 Exclusive
18 Operatic solo
19 Fla. seaport
20 —Magnon man
21 British-game equipment
23 Gods of the Norse
25 —of the Apes, 1968 film
26 Filament
28 Introduction
30 Russian peninsula
32 Resinous substance
33 King spared by Saul
37 Tune
38 —of hand
41 Old Danish money
42 Cotton fabric
44 Actor Chazney
45 Small handlike sleeve
47 Like an April day
49 Part of a major's insignia

DOWN

1 Puccini heroine
2 Venetian
3 Sportsman
4 Before, to
5 Deneb or Sirius
6 —Th
7 Greenland's colonizer
8 Debilitated
9 Condition
10 The Crimson Tide
11 Kind of alphabet or candies
12 Sweeting, e.g.

13 Distributed playing cards
21 Weeps
22 Of a time period
24 "Woman," Reddy hit
27 Mass meetings
28 Roman writer-statesman
29 Remnant
30 Text
31 Creek
34 Setting for Peete
35 Unit of surface measurement
36 Narrow ship channel
39 Long time
40 Entertain
43 Gergaw
46 Entangle
48 Science fiction characters
50 Blaubok
51 "Let not poor starve!"
52 Curs
54 Benefit
55 "A votre!"
57 Hollows
58 Chemical suffix
59 Employer
60 Kyle of football fame
64 —live and breathe!"

4/30/86

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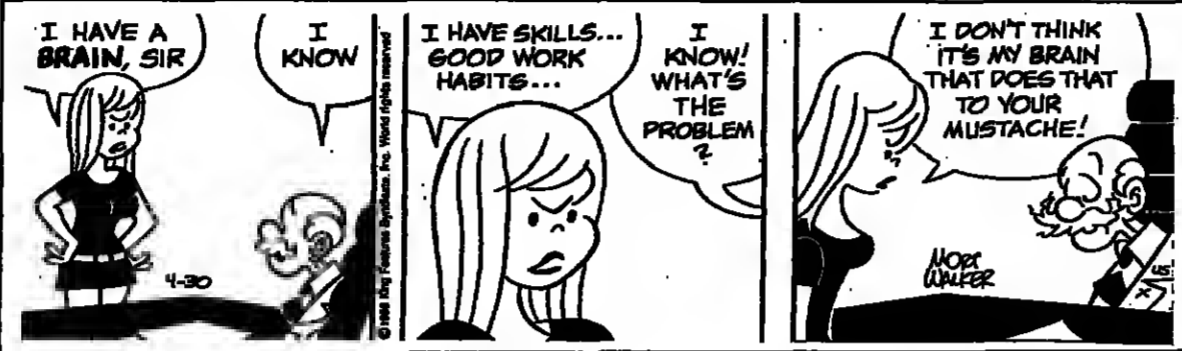
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



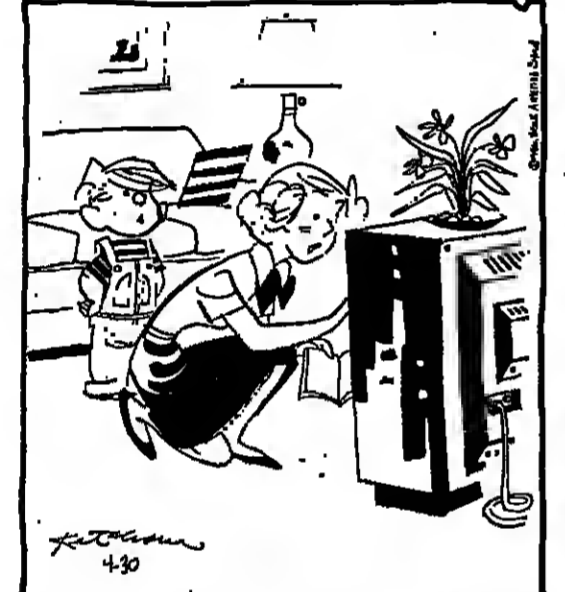
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T LIKE ANYTHING THAT'S GOOD ON TELEVISION."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLABY
K _ _ _ _
L _ _ _ _
A _ _ _ _
B _ _ _ _
Y _ _ _ _

MOFUR
M _ _ _ _
O _ _ _ _
F _ _ _ _
U _ _ _ _
R _ _ _ _

CROITE
C _ _ _ _
R _ _ _ _
O _ _ _ _
I _ _ _ _
T _ _ _ _
E _ _ _ _

TAMLED
T _ _ _ _
A _ _ _ _
M _ _ _ _
L _ _ _ _
E _ _ _ _
D _ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: EMBER GUESS AGHAST PEPIN
Answer: What kind of shoes was he wearing when he lectured that flooded basement?—PUMPS

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	11	5	Bangkok	28	24
London	11	5	Hong Kong	27	23
Paris	11	5	Mumbai	27	23
Rome	11	5	New Delhi	27	23
Stockholm	11	5	Seoul	27	23
Zurich	11	5	Singapore	27	23

WEDNESDAY FORECAST - CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20-7. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-4. MADRID: Fair. Temp. 23-11. NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21-11. PARIS: Fair. Temp. 17-8. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 14-11. TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 11-7. BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27-22. HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 24-18. TOKYO: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 22-16. SYDNEY: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 22-16. TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 18-11.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press April 29
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	ANX-100	+1.25
London	FTSE 100	+1.25
Paris	CAC 40	+1.25
Stockholm	OMXC20	+1.25
Zurich	SIX	+1.25
Sydney	ASX 200	+1.25

BOOKS

DEATH OF THE SOUL: From Descartes to the Computer
By William Barrett. 173 pages. \$16.95. Anchor Press/Doubleday Publishing Co., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt.

William Barrett's "Death of the Soul" is a defense of the uniqueness of the human spirit—an attempt to counteract what the author sees as Western culture's reductive attitude toward the "spiritual status of the human person." It seems difficult to fault such an undertaking.

There are, moreover, several reasons to applaud the author's accomplishment. Barrett was one of the first to introduce the subject of existentialism to the United States, he was for years the chairman of the philosophy department at New York University and now teaches the subject at Pace University in New York, and he is the author of three outstanding books—"The Irrational Man," "The Illusion of Technique" and "The Transcendentalist."

He writes about philosophy so lucidly that moving from his prose to a quoted passage of Immanuel Kant's is like driving off a highway into a mud flat. He puts a reader almost entirely at ease as he traces the history of philosophy from Descartes to the movement of "analytic philosophy" founded by Bertrand Russell and G. E. Moore. He refreshes us with the sense he gives us that the history of modern philosophy is not a closed system.

Yet, for all its virtues, "Death of the Soul" leaves one uneasy. For one thing, Barrett never makes clear just why he wants to defend the human soul. The virtue of doing so may be self-evident, but one can still imagine a number of explanations, ranging from religious to practical. Barrett never really declares himself, yet it is hard to shake the feeling that he has some ulterior purpose and that it has to do with his unarticulated religious faith.

More disturbing is the single example of literary analysis Barrett undertakes. In a discussion of the movement known as deconstructionism and its call for the dispersion of the "individual aesthetic voice" into a "vast, free-floating matrix of signs," he offers by way of example Robert Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," "is about what its title indicates: the poet stops by a wood to watch the snow falling."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AMP	SPREE	IPSO
BEEF	TIARA	GLAD
ESTA	ALTOS	LUTE
THREESTOOGES		
HOT	WHO	
BEGET	SCRAM	BET
INURE	TOUR	RAGE
STILLER	AND	MEARA
ONLY	DUST	ILLER
NET	PUTTS	CIGTS
SAC	BAW	
OLSEN	AND	JOHNSON
DALI	BORON	CAVE
OMAN	LEASE	EWER
RETE	ELMER	SRO

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. South would not be likely to open one heart, partly because of the trend toward five-card majors and partly because a difficult defensive problem to readers on the diagrammed deal.

After a spade lead wins with dummy's nine, South leads a heart to the jack. To defeat the contract West must refuse to win, sacrificing a heart trick but preventing South from using dummy's diamonds.

Bidding styles have changed considerably since the book was written, in 1948. Today

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	ANX-100	+1.25
London	FTSE 100	+1.25
Paris	CAC 40	+1.25
Stockholm	OMXC20	+1.25
Zurich	SIX	+1.25
Sydney	ASX 200	+1.25



SPORTS

Soviet Master Is Challenging the Myths

Assuming he is free from nuclear myths of his sport, Oleg Blokhin is ready to challenge the myths of his sport. He is a Soviet player who has won the Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup.

Rob Hughes, a writer, discusses the challenges Blokhin faces as a Soviet player in Europe. He mentions Blokhin's success in the Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup.

Further details about Blokhin's career and the challenges he faces. It mentions his performance in the 1975 World Cup and his current status in European football.

Continuation of the article on Blokhin, discussing his playing style and the expectations placed on him as a Soviet player.



Oleg Blokhin

Coleman Gets Cardinals Back on Track

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches SAN FRANCISCO — Vince Coleman was in a gambling mood, and it helped the St. Louis Cardinals break a seven-game losing streak.

Baseball Roundup: A summary of various baseball games and player performances across different teams.

Continuation of the Coleman article, discussing his impact on the Cardinals and his performance in the game.

Further details about the Cardinals' performance and Coleman's role in turning their season around.



Cardinal base stealer Vince Coleman, back safely at first after a hasty pickoff attempt.

Maple Leafs Rally, Force Decisive 7th Games

Maple Leafs rallied to force a decisive seventh game against the St. Louis Blues in the NHL playoffs.

NHL Playoffs: Summary of the current playoff standings and key games.

Maple Leafs' performance in the seventh game, highlighting key players and the game's intensity.

Continuation of the Maple Leafs article, discussing their strategy and the stakes of the seventh game.

Baseball Standings: A table showing the current standings for various MLB teams.

NHL Playoffs: A table showing the current playoff bracket and game results.

Football: News and updates from the world of football, including player transfers and team news.

Bridge: A section providing tips and news for bridge players.

Chess: A section providing tips and news for chess players.

Other sports news and updates from various leagues.

Monday's Line Scores: A table showing the scores of various sports events on Monday.

NBA Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NBA playoffs.

NHL Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NHL playoffs.

Football Draft: News and analysis of the NFL draft.

Transition: A section discussing various topics related to the transition of power or leadership.

Baseball: A section providing news and analysis of the baseball season.

Football: A section providing news and analysis of the football season.

NBA Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NBA playoffs.

NHL Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NHL playoffs.

Football: A section providing news and analysis of the football season.

Transition: A section discussing various topics related to the transition of power or leadership.

Point/Andrew Beyer: The Kentucky Derby, Profits Come Before People

Andrew Beyer's column discussing the Kentucky Derby, focusing on the high costs and the impact on the public.

Continuation of Beyer's column, discussing the economic aspects of the Derby and the role of the media.

Further analysis of the Kentucky Derby industry, including the impact of television and betting.

Baseball: A section providing news and analysis of the baseball season.

NBA Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NBA playoffs.

NHL Playoff Leaders: A table showing the top performers in the NHL playoffs.

Football: A section providing news and analysis of the football season.

SERVER

Get Out of the Light!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I hired an architect to examine an old house that was for sale. It was a mistake. I knew it as soon as we stepped through the door into the center hall.

"This hall should make a statement," the architect said. With those words he tangled himself on the barbed wire of one of my worst prejudices: a distaste for all inanimate objects that make statements.

Although the sun shone bright on New Jersey and on the harbor and on us atop that immense up-thrust of arrogance, the shadow of the World Trade Center stretched north and east across a huge portion of Manhattan, across the East River and far out into Queens.

The destruction of sunlight must have dimmed life for several hundred thousand people that freezing afternoon. Illustrating the grim side of the glorious Manhattan skyline, that shadow was the most depressing sort of reminder of the trade-offs New Yorkers accept for in this one you could see how they had given up the sunlight in return for a conversation piece on the skyline.

Mark Boyle's Trip To Earth's Surface

By Mike Zwernin International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mark Boyle isn't sure but he believes his family started warehouse exhibitions, a London trend. "The minute you say you were the first to do something, somebody in Spokane is going to prove they did it before you," he said with a laugh.

Initial invitations said: "The Boyle family — Mark, Joan Hills, Sebastian and Georgia — along with the director and trustees of the National Gallery are pleased to invite you to an exhibition."

He is no marginal man, yet he sounds proud of his role in the outland galleries. "Part of the reason for warehouse shows," he said, "is not having to beg. Everybody runs around trying to get into these three or four top galleries, and all we said was, 'You don't have to do that. Forget them. You can put on a warehouse show anytime, anywhere.'"

"It doesn't have to be a warehouse," added his son, Sebastian. "It can be a garage, any big unused space. You slap on some paint and bring in an electrical line and you've got a first-rate gallery. They're also usually good places for dances, with lots of room and no neighbors."

Boyle added: "Most of the art I admire has not only changed the art itself but also changed the way art was presented."



From left, Sebastian Boyle, Joan Hills, Mark and Georgina Boyle, with "surfaces."

tenham Court Road called UFO." The Boyles were projecting on a blank screen before and after the music. They had named their presentation "Earth, Air, Fire and Water" — it wasn't called a light show yet.

After the set a young man jumped on stage and began to play guitar. "Who's that?" Boyle asked. "You wouldn't have heard of him," a management person answered. "His name is Jim Hendrix."

During the summer of 1967, while now at the Soft Machine's light show, the Boyles got stranded with the band on the French Riviera. After performing on the streets to earn their money, part of Picasso's play "Desire Caught by the Tail," which the poet and painter Jean-Jacques Lebel was directing in St. Tropez.

PEOPLE

Four U.S. Families

Four Philadelphia families changed their minds about sending their children to a French school last summer because France refused to let U.S. fighters use its airports.

"It's incredible. I've never seen anything like it," Mark Boyle, spokesman for Christie's auction house, said Monday in Amsterdam after the first day's bidding on the cargo of porcelain that lay at the bottom of the South China Sea.

A performance of Samuel Beckett's play "Waiting for Godot" in Sweden Monday had to be canceled when most of the cast, including Godot and failed to appear.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate classified section with multiple columns for various regions including London, Paris, Geneva, and Switzerland. Includes listings for properties, businesses, and services.

International Business Message Center

Large classified section for international business opportunities, investments, and services. Includes sections for business executives, opportunities, financial investments, and office services.